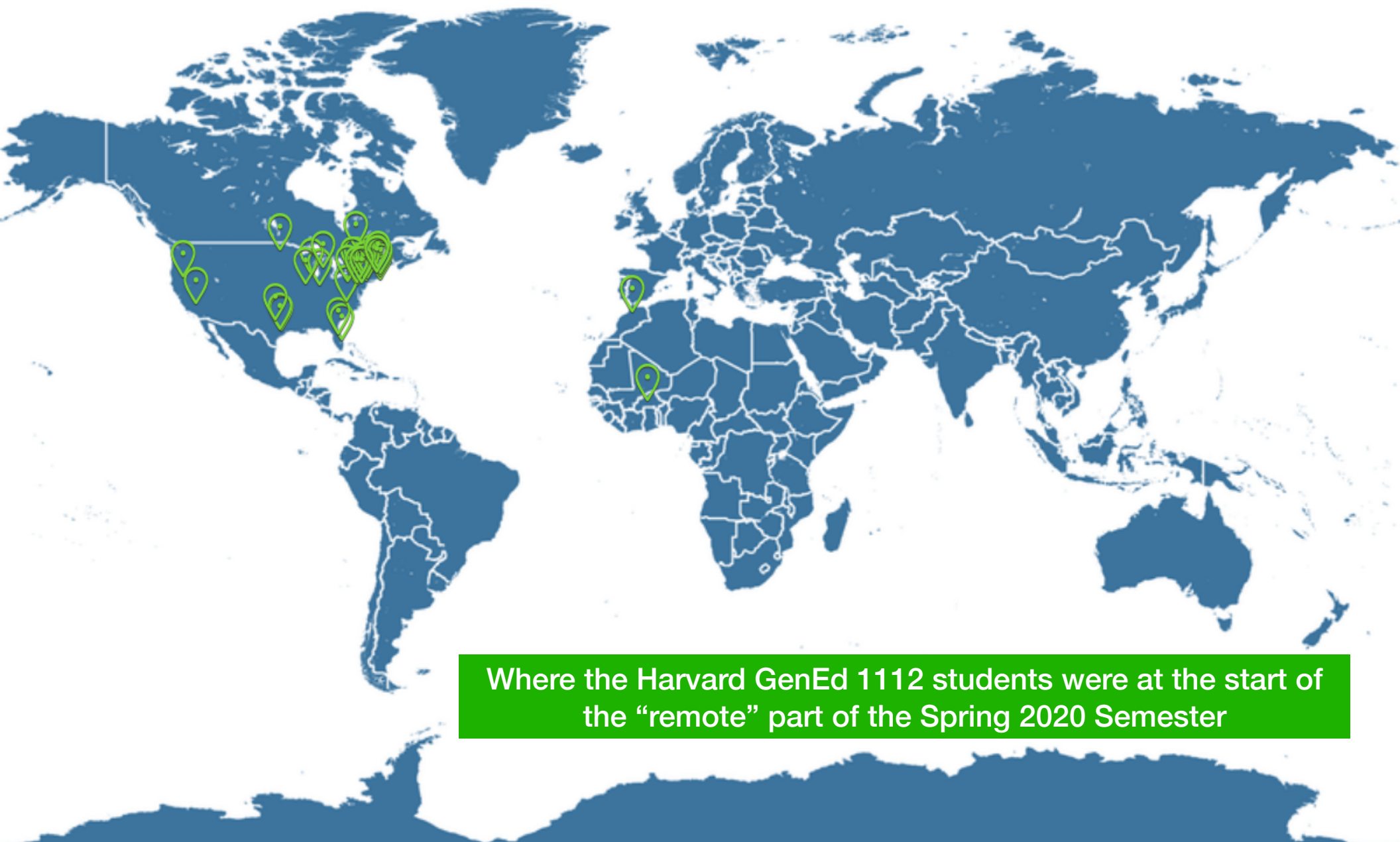


If you would like to participate in live polls today...
open the camera app on your phone, scan the QR
code, or type PollEV.com/prediction, to get ready.

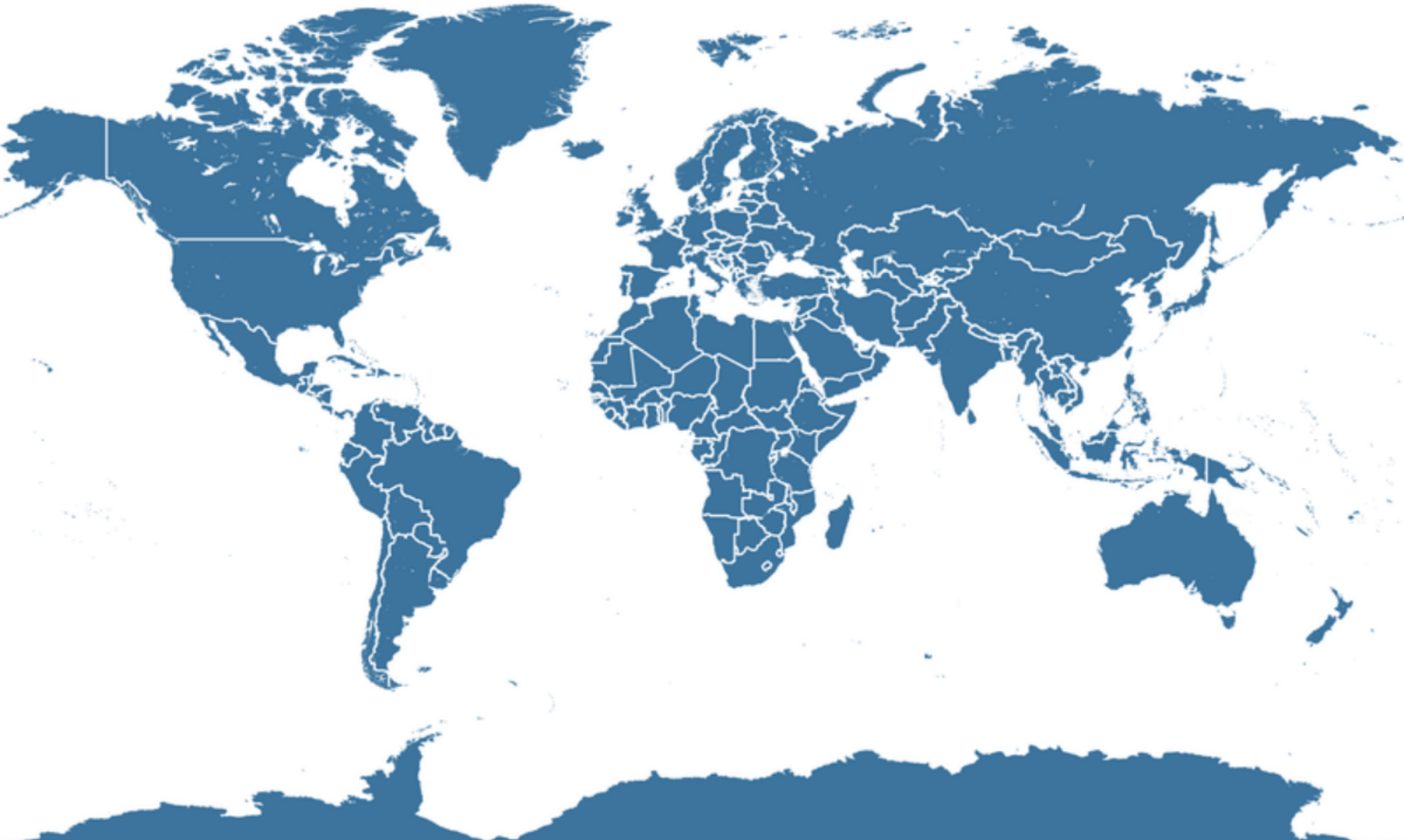


Where are you now?



Where the Harvard GenEd 1112 students were at the start of the “remote” part of the Spring 2020 Semester

Where are you joining from today?



Prediction Prophecy

Alyssa A. Goodman

Robert Wheeler Willson Professor of Applied Astronomy • co-Director for Science, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study
@AlyssaAGoodman

The Prediction Project

PREDICTIONX: THE PAST & PRESENT OF THE FUTURE



ESSENTIALS

Predictive Systems Framework

Phenomena
→ Predictions

Understanding Uncertainty

Study Design

Timelines

Why predict?



Omens, Oracles & Prophecies

Mesopotamian
Haruspicy

Roman
Augury

Chinese
Oracle Bones

Oracle
of Delphi

Aztec
Rituals

Egyptian
Priests

Tarot

**The
Diviner's
Guide**

Turkish
Tasseography

Maya
Spacetime

Yoruba
Ifa

Casting
Lots

Greek
Astronomy

Astrology

Comets
of Doom

**cross-cultural
conversations**



THE RISE OF THEORY

Ancient
Mesopotamia,
Egypt, Greece &
Rome

Islamic Science

**The Path
to Newton**

Indian
Mathematics
European
Renaissance

The Royal Society

**Lost without
Longitude
(Navigation)**

Help, I'm Lost!

Tools of the
Navigator



MODERN SIMULATION

Health

- ▶ Epidemiology
- ▶ Personal Genomics
- ▶ Population Genetics

Wealth

- ▶ Climate & Wealth
- ▶ Behavioral Economics

**The Future
of the Future**

- ▶ AI, Derek's Day
- ▶ Philosophy
- ▶ Uncertainty

Earth

- ▶ Climate & Energy
- ▶ Climate Policy
- ▶ Tent Tarot
- ▶ Earthquakes

Space

- ▶ Futures of our Universe
- ▶ SETI

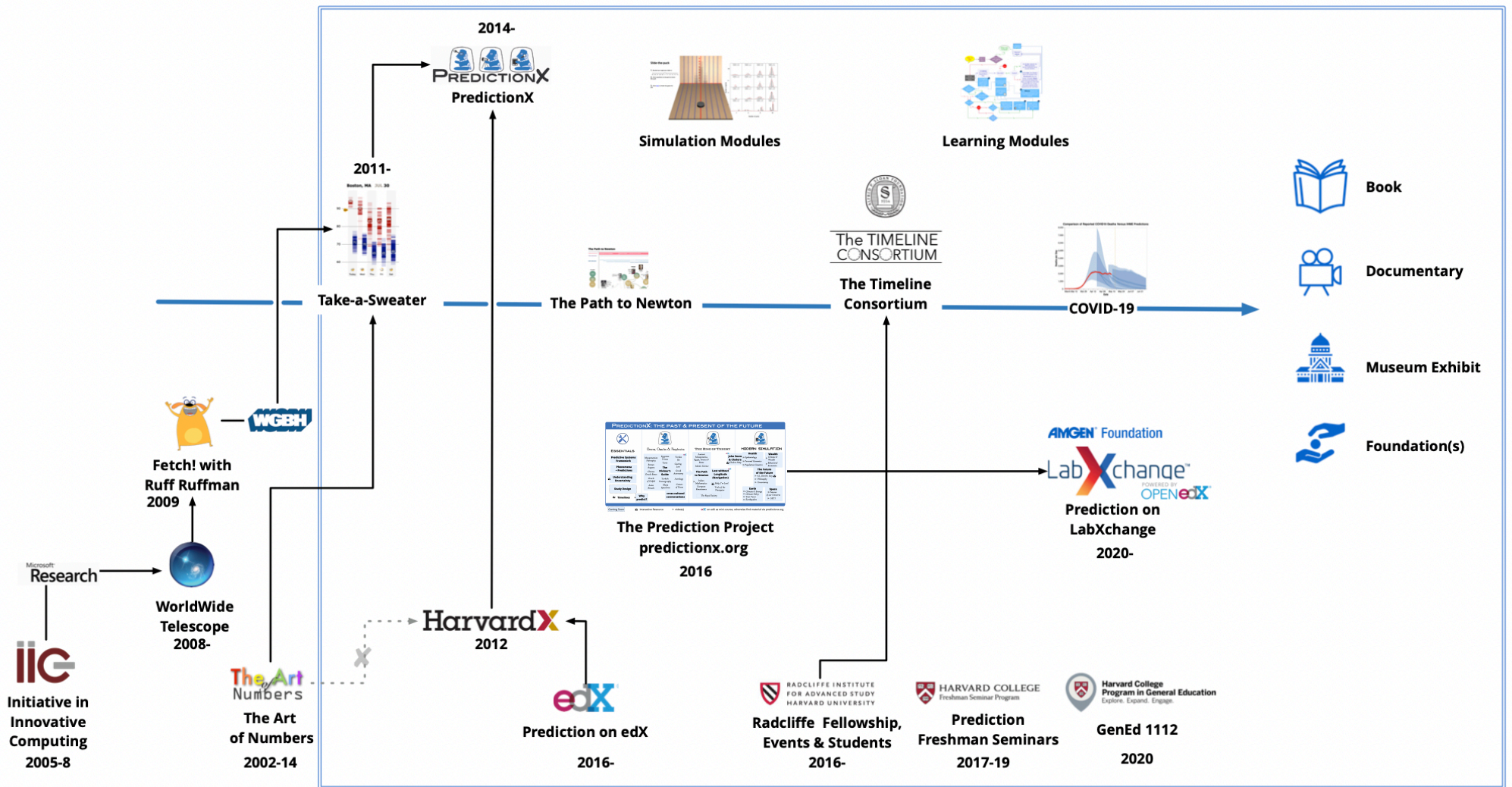
Coming Soon

Interactive Resource

video(s)

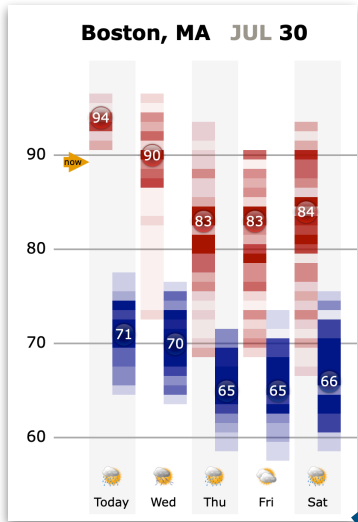
on edX as mini-course, otherwise find material via predictionx.org

What's the Prediction Project & where did it come from?

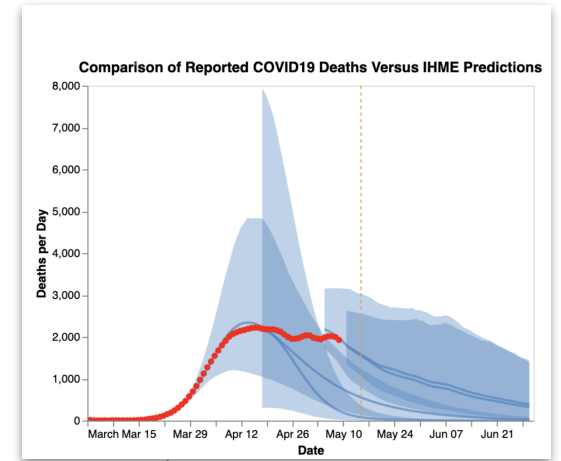


...includes >30 Harvard Faculty interviews; created in collaboration with dedicated staff at HarvardX, Bok Center, GenEd, Freshman Seminar, Radcliffe, Aeon Timeline, and participants from ~20 academic and cultural institutions

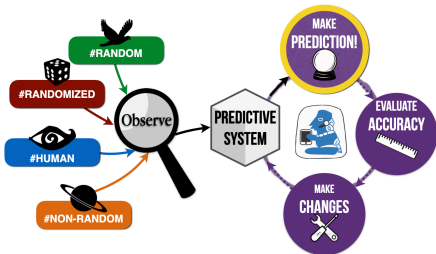
Take-a-Sweater



IHME COVID-19



The Path to Newton




The Prediction Project

PREDICTIONX: THE PAST & PRESENT OF THE FUTURE



ESSENTIALS

Prediction Systems Framework

Phenomena → Predictions

Understanding Uncertainty

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Timelines

Why predict?



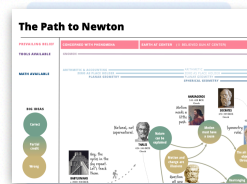
Omens, Oracles & Prophecies

Mesopotamian Haruspicy	Egyptian Priests	Yoruba Ifa
Roman Augury	Tarot	Casting Lots
Chinese Oracle Bones	The Diviner's Guide	Greek Astronomy
Oracle of Delphi	Turkish Tasseography	Astrology
Aztec Rituals	Maya Spacetime	Comets of Doom

cross-cultural conversations



THE RISE OF THEORY



The Path to Newton

- Indian Mathematics
- European Renaissance

The Royal Society

Lost without Longitude (Navigation)

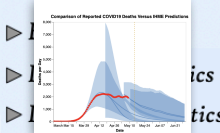
- Help, I'm Lost!
- Tools of the Navigator



MODERN SIMULATION

John Snow & Cholera
Cholera Map

Health



Wealth

- Climate & Wealth
- Behavioral Economics

The Future of the Future

- AI, Derek's Day
- Philosophy
- Uncertainty

Earth

- Climate & Energy
- Climate Policy
- Tent Tarot
- Earthquakes

Space

- Futures of our Universe
- SETI

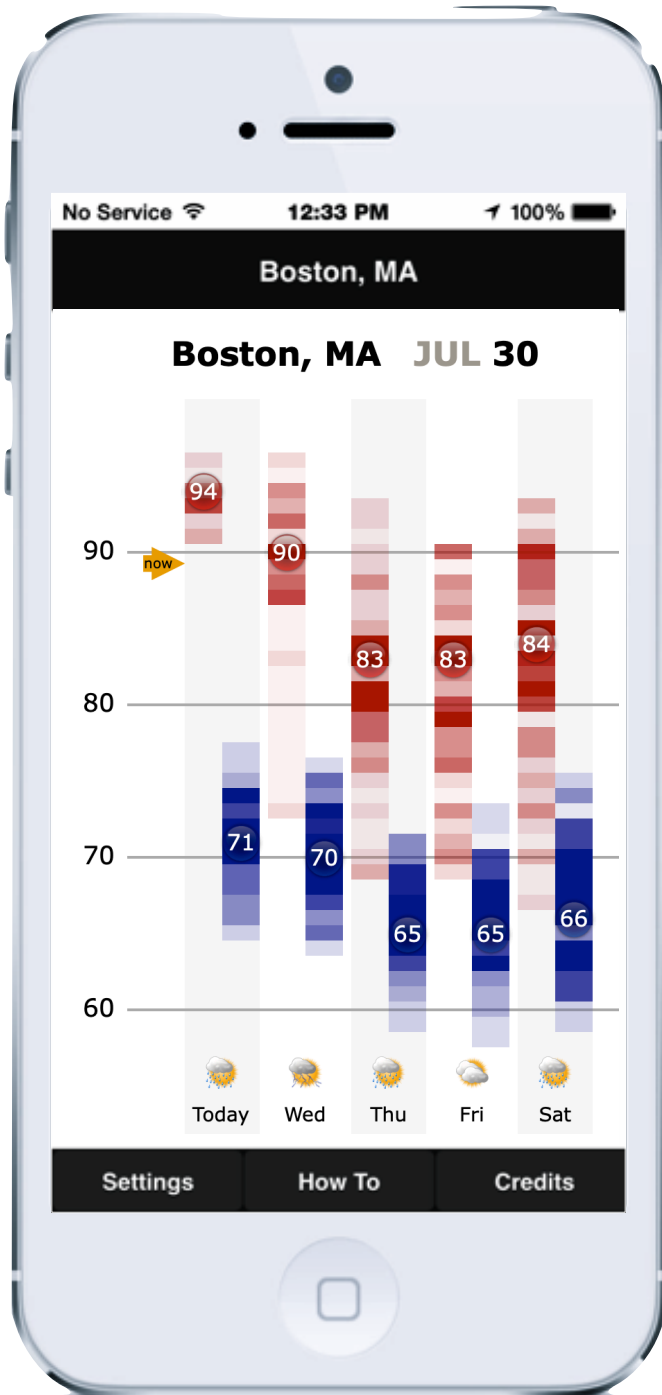
Coming Soon

Interactive Resource

video(s)

edX on edX as mini-course, otherwise find material via predictionx.org

"Take A Sweater"



App Store > Weather > Harvard University

Take A Sweater

Harvard University >

Details Ratings and Reviews Related

iPhone Screenshots

Center 2:29 PM Boston, MA

Mar 15

What does this show me?

Number of Occurrences

(Actual - Predicted) Temperature

Select City: Boston, MA

Date Tolerance (+/- Days): 10

Temperature Tolerance (+/- Days): 5

Show Results

Historical forecast data from ForecastWatch.

Description

NOTE: Take-A-Sweater currently only has data for Boston, MA. This will be changing with the next release.

This App was created in 2012, for use in the Harvard University General Education course "The Art of Numbers," taught by Prof. Alyssa Goodman. The code was written by Bill Barthelmy of Harvard's Academic Technology Group. Historical data were kindly provided by ForecastWatch, a product of Intellivations, LLC. Current five-day weather forecast data are provided by NOAA....

takesweater.com

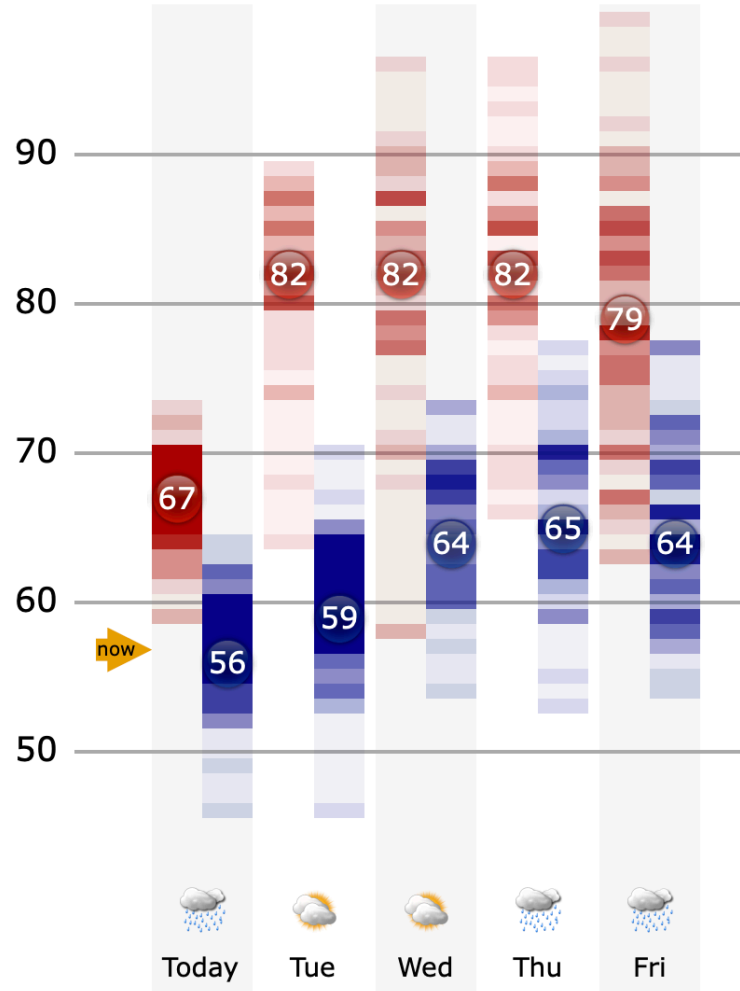
with thanks to Eric **Floehr** of Forecast Watch and Bill **Barthelmy** of HUIT Academic Technology at FAS



takeasweater.com

Forecasting Uncertainty

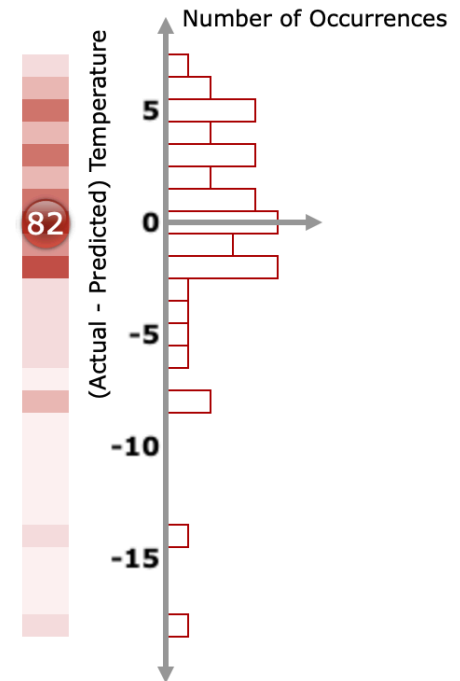
Boston, MA MAY 25



Histogram MAY 26

▼ What does this show me?

The graph below shows a sample "distribution" of how far off temperature predictions have been in the past. Perfect predictions give zero as a difference value. The shaded bars just summarize the graph: the darker the shaded bar, the more predictions fell in that difference zone.



[demo]



[HOME](#)

[ABOUT US](#)

[SERVICES](#)

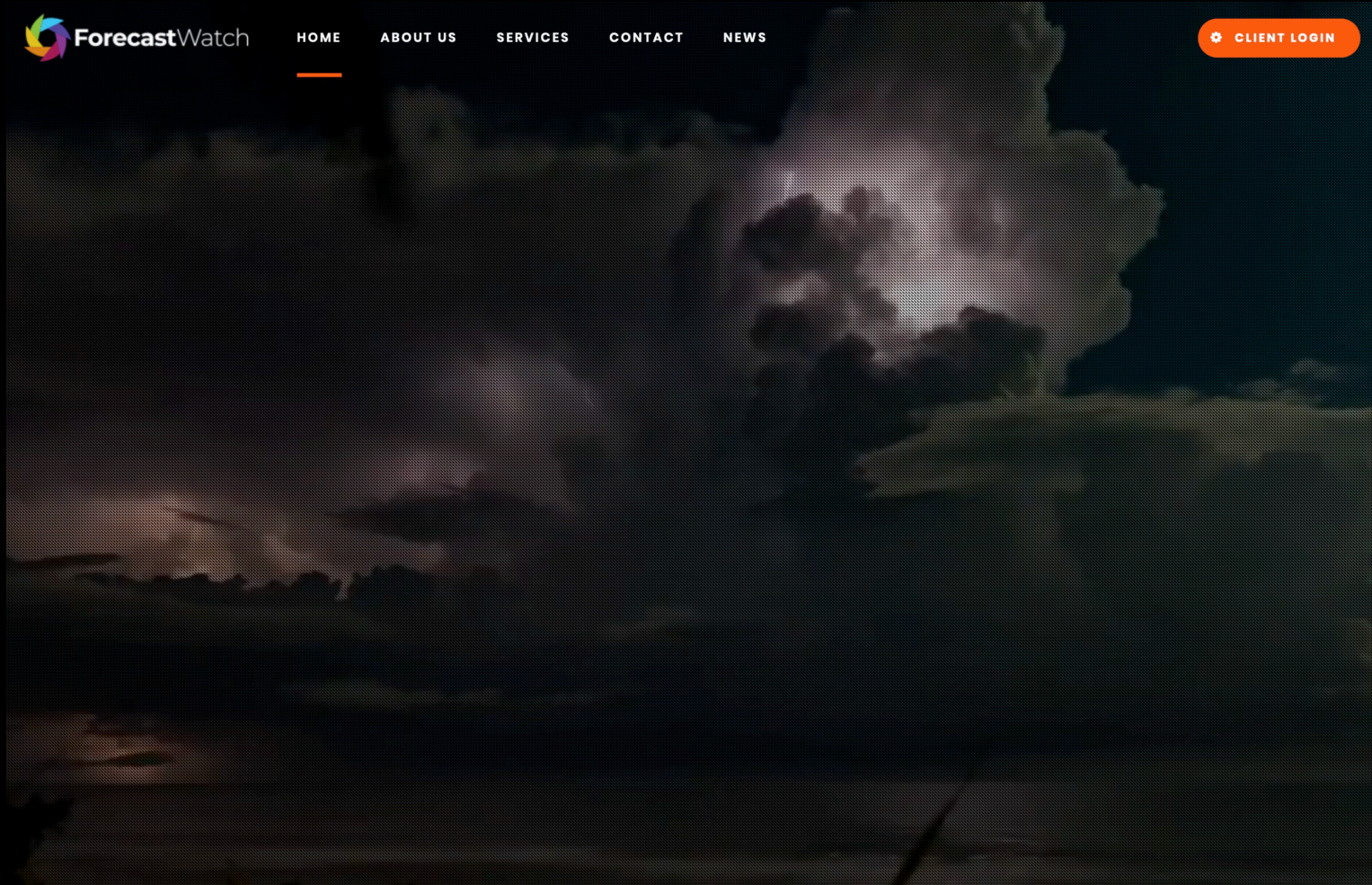
[CONTACT](#)

[NEWS](#)

[CLIENT LOGIN](#)

The Cost of Uncertainty

forecastwatch.com



with thanks to Eric **Floehr** of Forecast Watch and Bill **Barthelmy** of HUIT Academic Technology at FAS

also: uncertainty and risk are not the same
—more on that later...

The Cost of
Uncertainty
depends on
the cost of
being wrong.

Beheading (ancient oracles)

People die (pandemics)

World Ends (climate change)

Don't get tenure (astrophysics)

GenEd 1112, Spring 2020



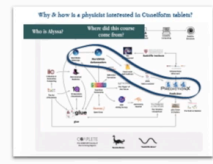
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



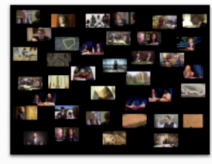
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10



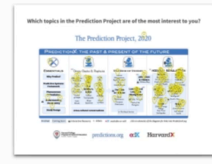
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13



14



15



16



17



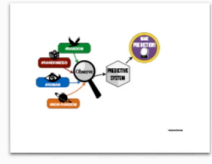
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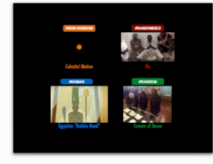
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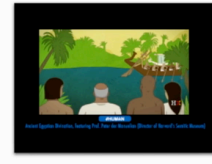
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21



22



23



24



25



26



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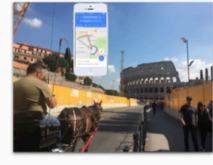
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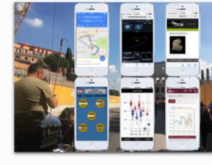
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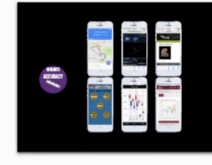
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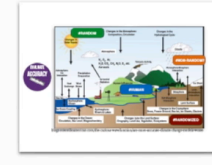
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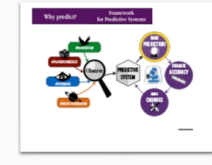
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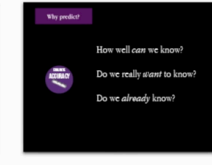
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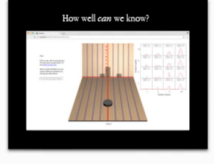
34



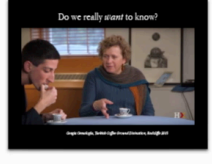
35



36



37



38



39



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41



42



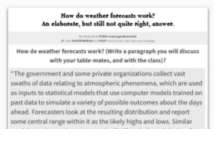
43



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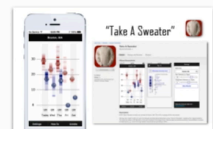
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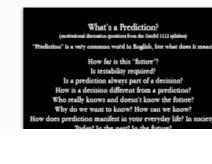
51



52



53



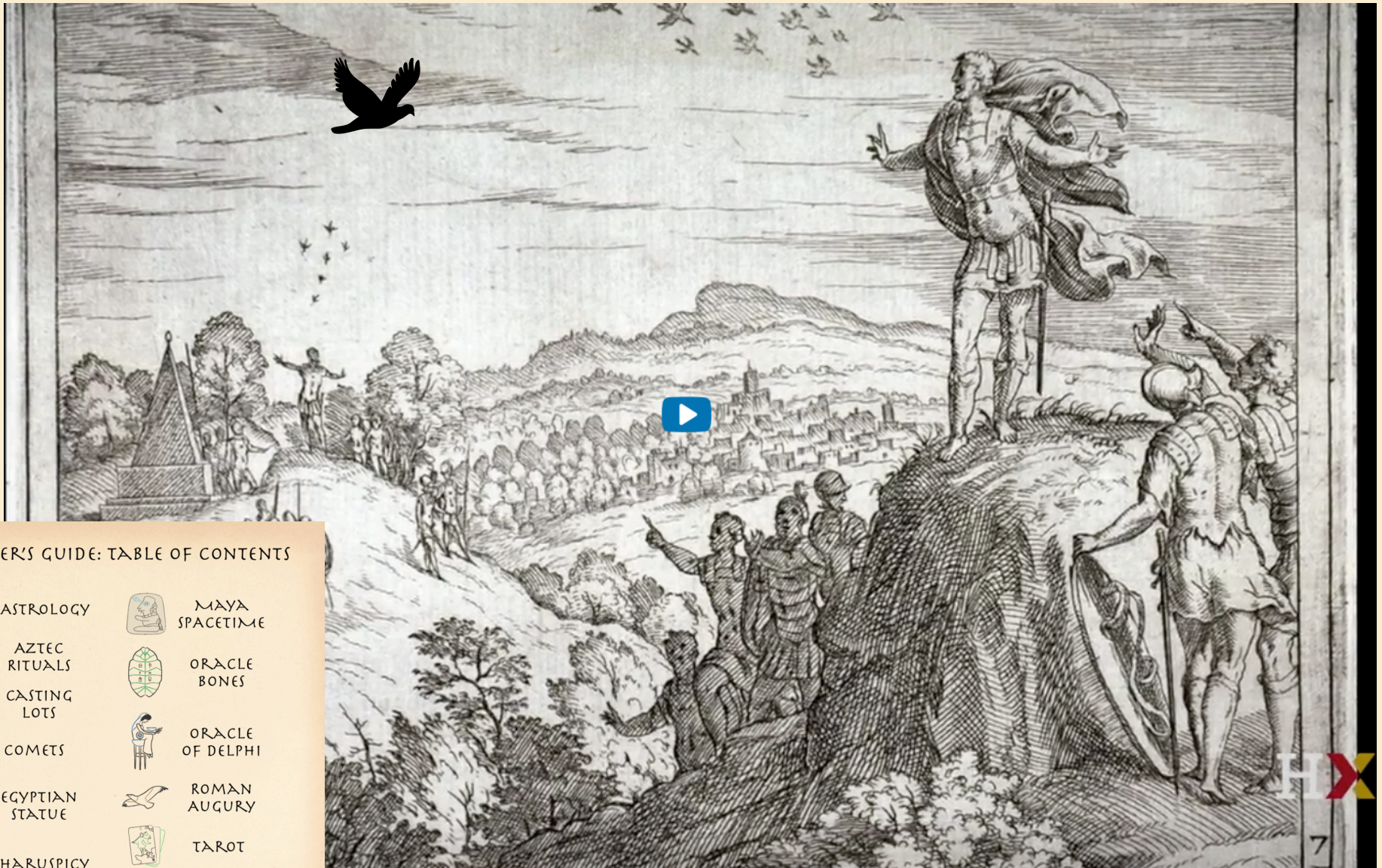
54





ROMAN AUGURY

"Senior political officials of the Roman state had to take auspices before any major political event like elections." —Emma Dench

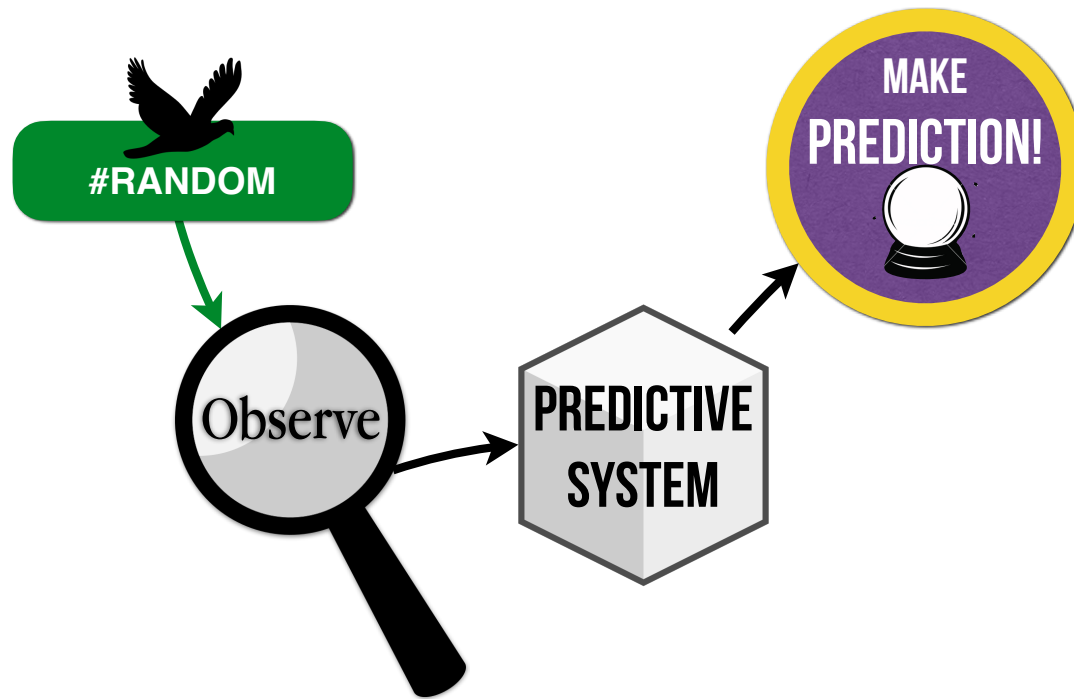


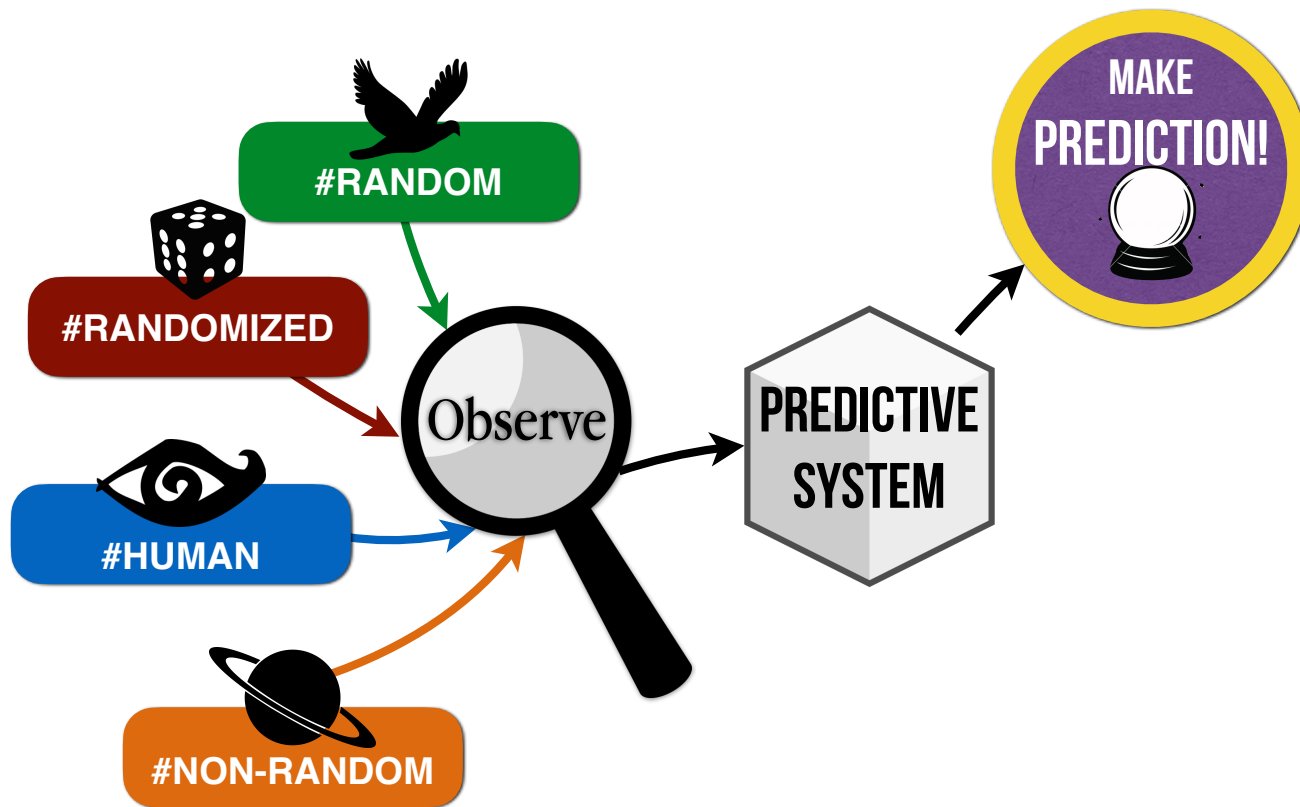
DIVINER'S GUIDE: TABLE OF CONTENTS

	ASTROLOGY		MAYA SPACETIME
	AZTEC RITUALS		ORACLE BONES
	CASTING LOTS		ORACLE OF DELPHI
	COMETS		ROMAN AUGURY
	EGYPTIAN STATUE		TAROT
	HARUSPICY		TASSEOGRAPHY
	IFA		

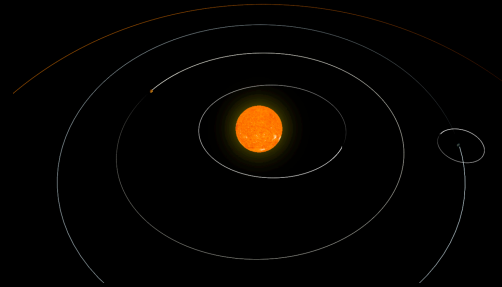
(see "Roman Bird Augury" video on edX)







#NON-RANDOM



Celestial Motion

#RANDOMIZED



Ifa

#HUMAN



Egyptian "Bobble Head"

#RANDOM

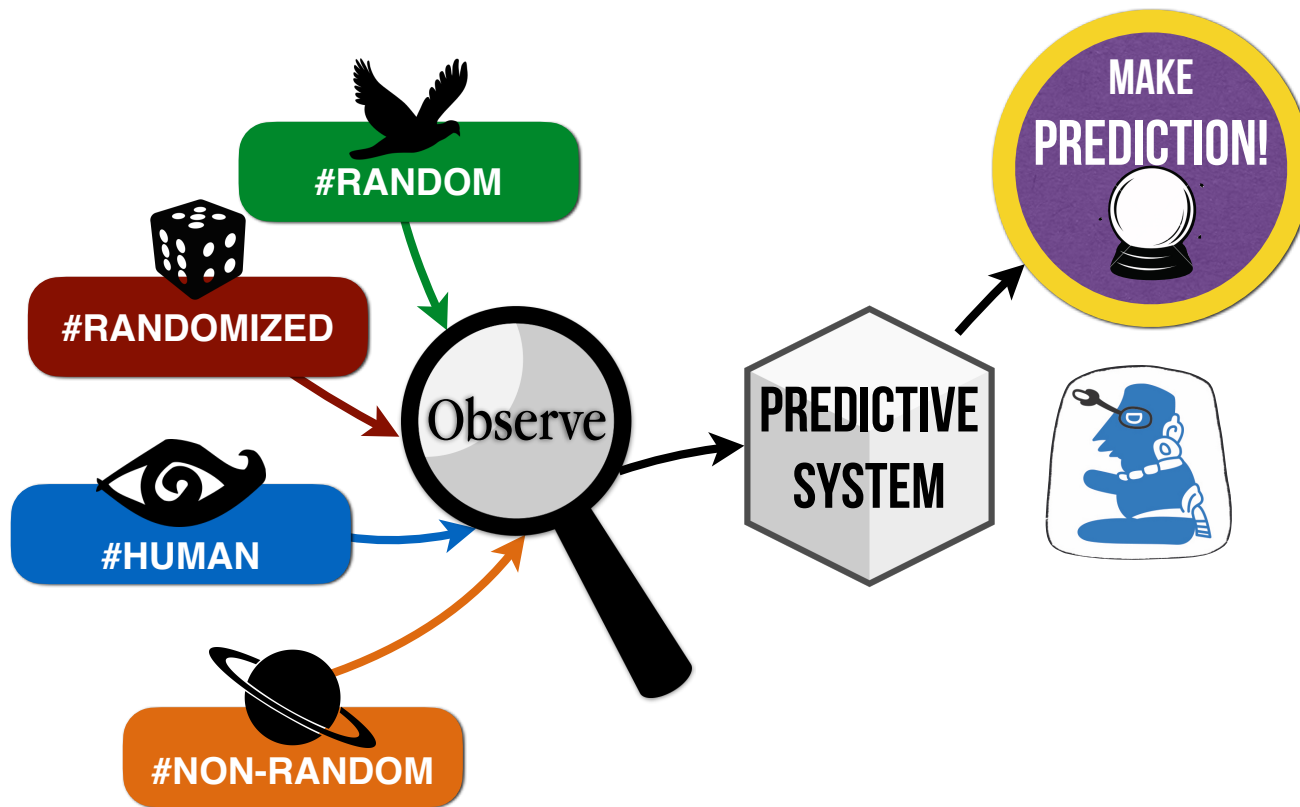


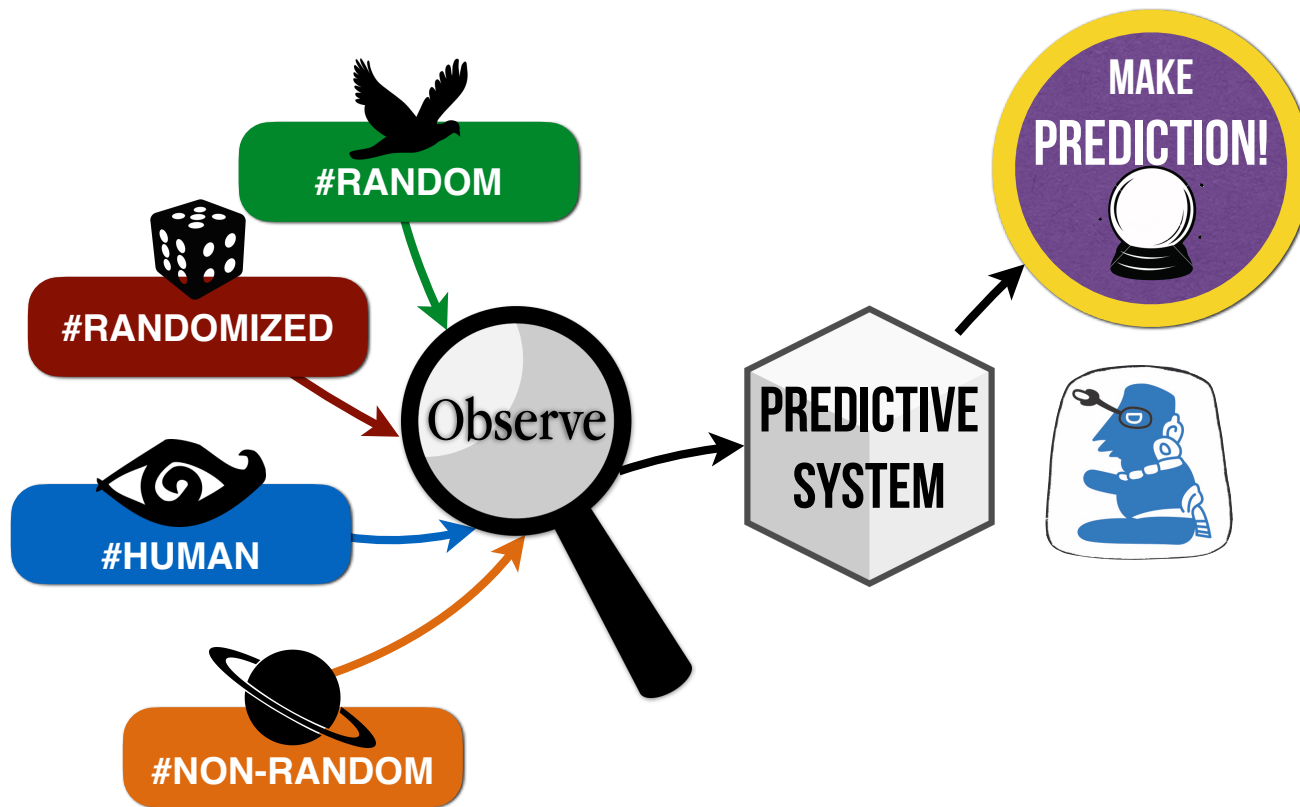
Comets of Doom

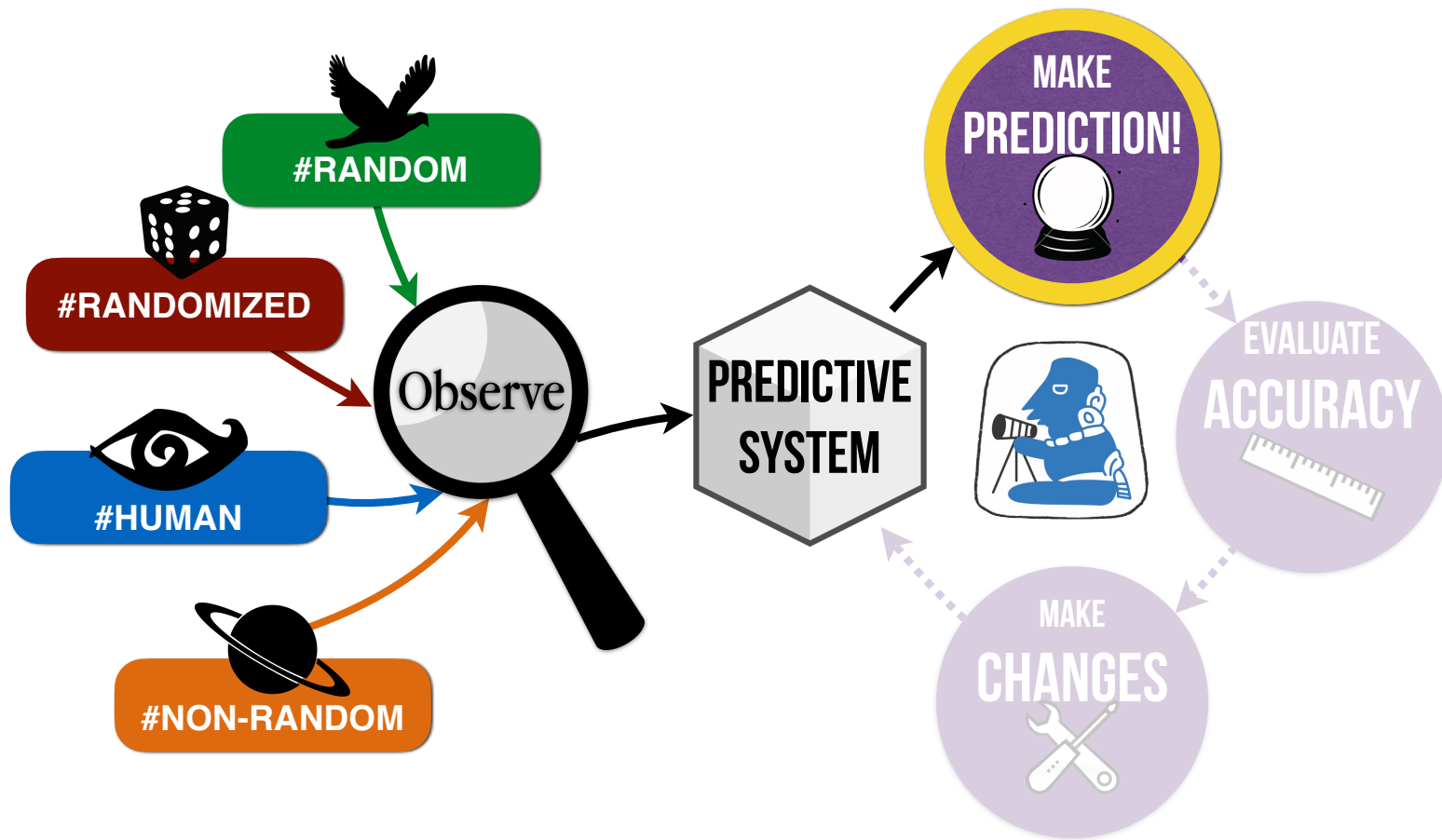


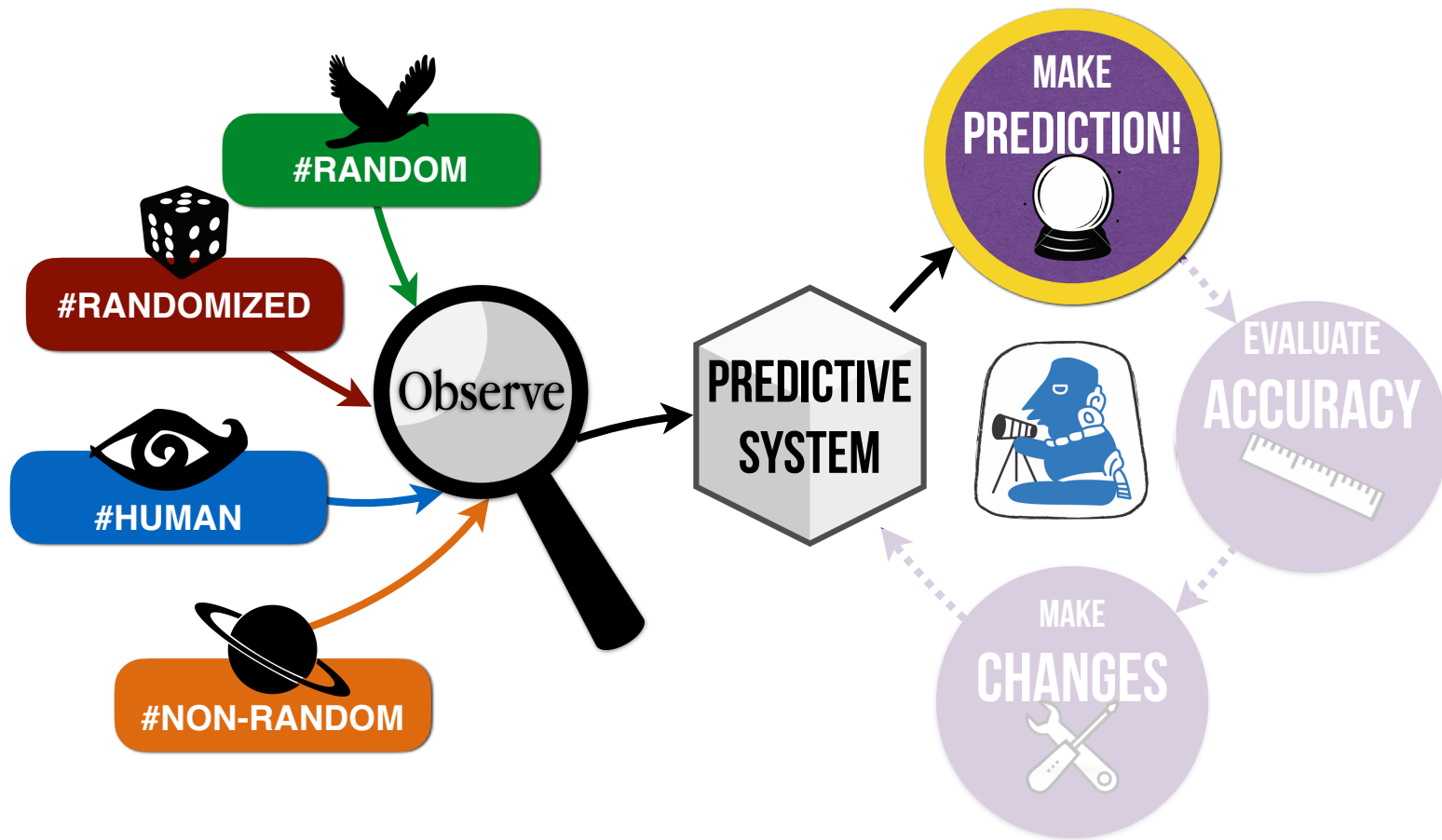
#HUMAN

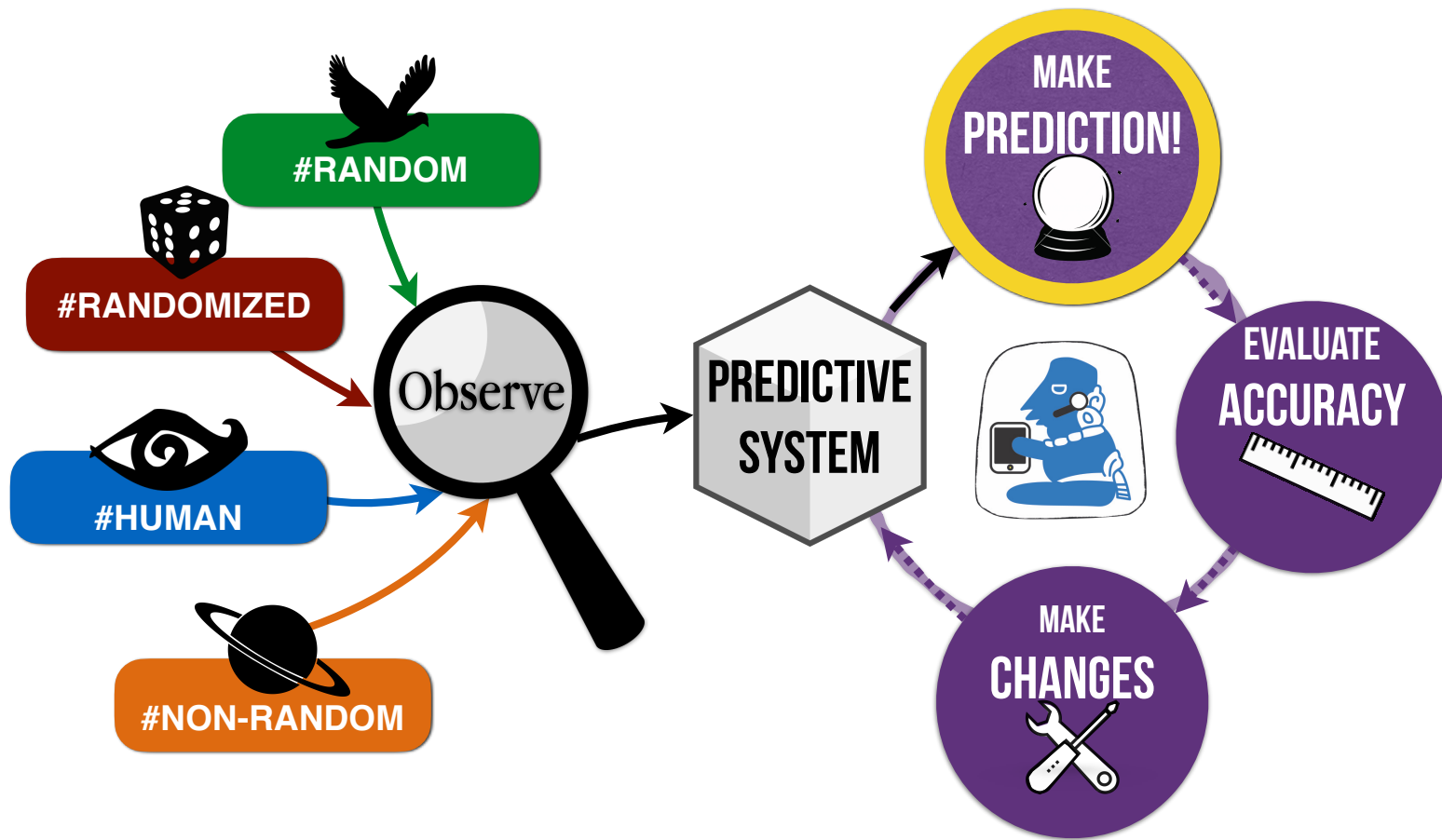
Ancient Egyptian Divination, featuring Prof. Peter der Manuelian (Harvard Semitic Museum)

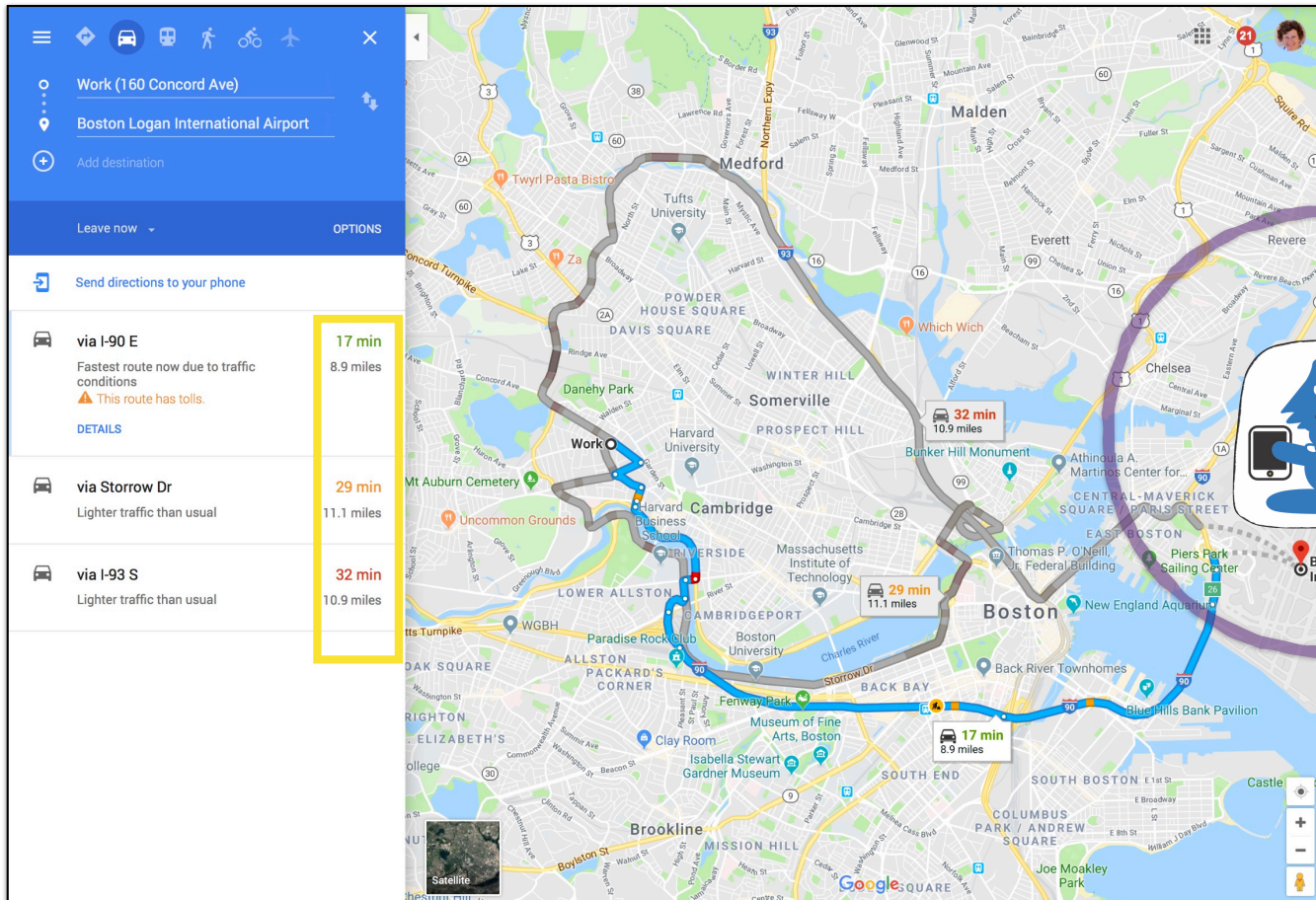






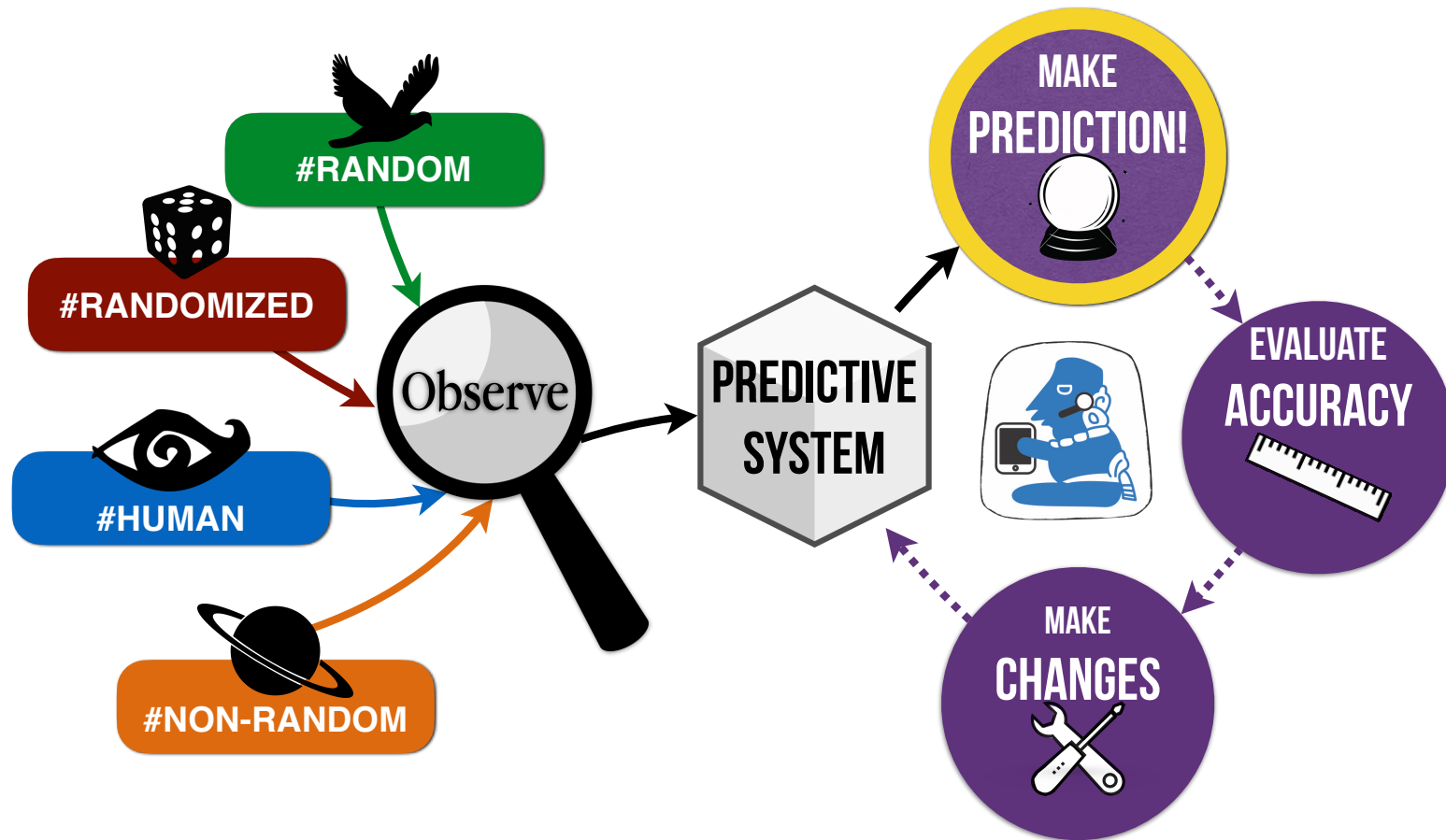






“Most companies who do live traffic **compare** their predictions against actual time in traffic to tune their algorithms and data sources. The likely result of this is that the companies who have access to the best usage data ... are likely to end up with the best predictions in the medium to long term.”

Framework for Predictive Systems



The "Rainbow"

PREDICTIVE SYSTEMS

Phenomenon

Observation*

Data

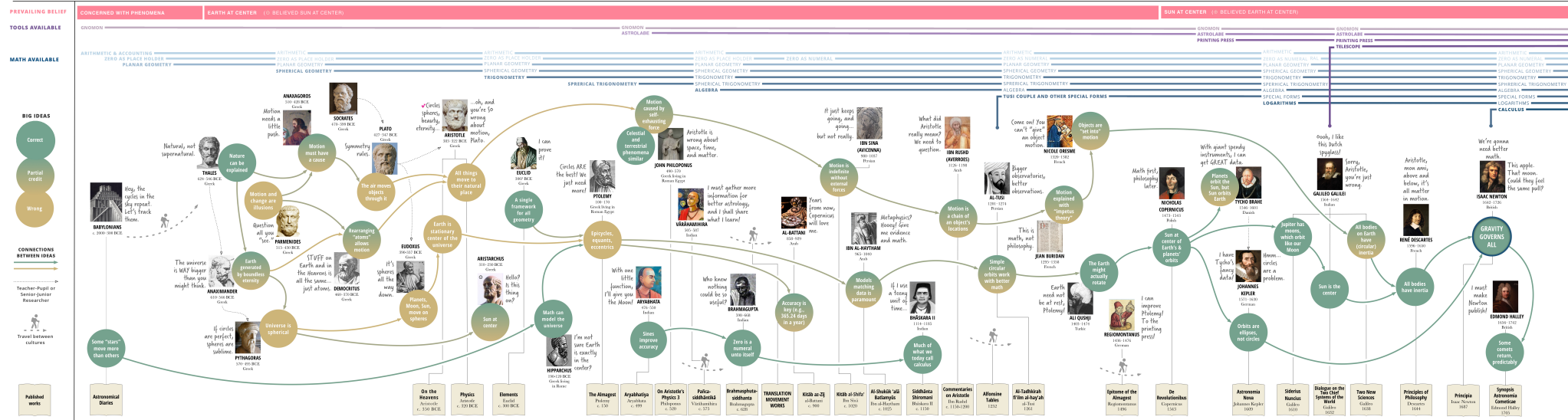
Rule

Theory

Explanation

Prediction

The Path to Newton



© Harvard University, created by Alyssa Goodman, John Brinkhoff, Drew Lubinski & Kelly Peck, reuse is allowed, with attribution, version 1.039

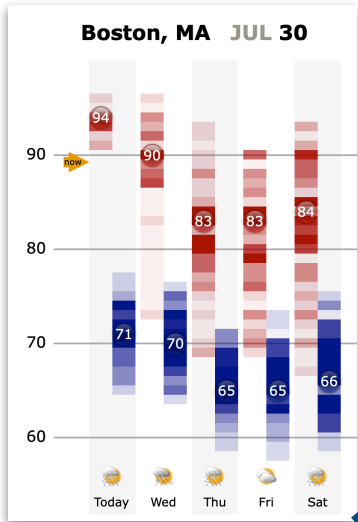
or, Experiment

The FUTURE of the Future

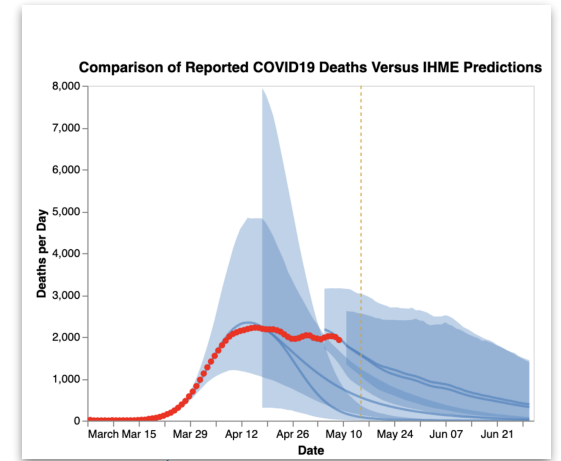
20th century



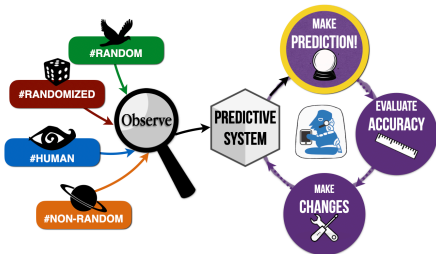
Take-a-Sweater



IHME COVID-19



The Path to Newton




"When Knowledge Conquered Fear"



"When Knowledge Conquered Fear" is the third episode of the American documentary television series *Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey*. It premiered on March 23, 2014 on Fox, and premiered on March 24, 2014 on National Geographic Channel. [Wikipedia]. [IMDB link](#)
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The Path to Newton

PREVAILING BELIEF

CONCERNED WITH PHENOMENA

EARTH AT CENTER (☉ BELIEVED SUN AT CENTER)

TOOLS AVAILABLE

GNOMON

GNOMON
ASTRO

MATH AVAILABLE

ARITHMETIC & ACCOUNTING

ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER

PLANAR GEOMETRY

ARITHMETIC

ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER

PLANAR GEOMETRY

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY

ARITHMETIC

ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER

PLANAR GEOMETRY

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY

TRIGONOMETRY

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY

BIG IDEAS

- Correct
- Partial credit
- Wrong

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN IDEAS



Teacher-Pupil or Senior-Junior Researcher



Travel between cultures

Published works

Astronomical Diaries

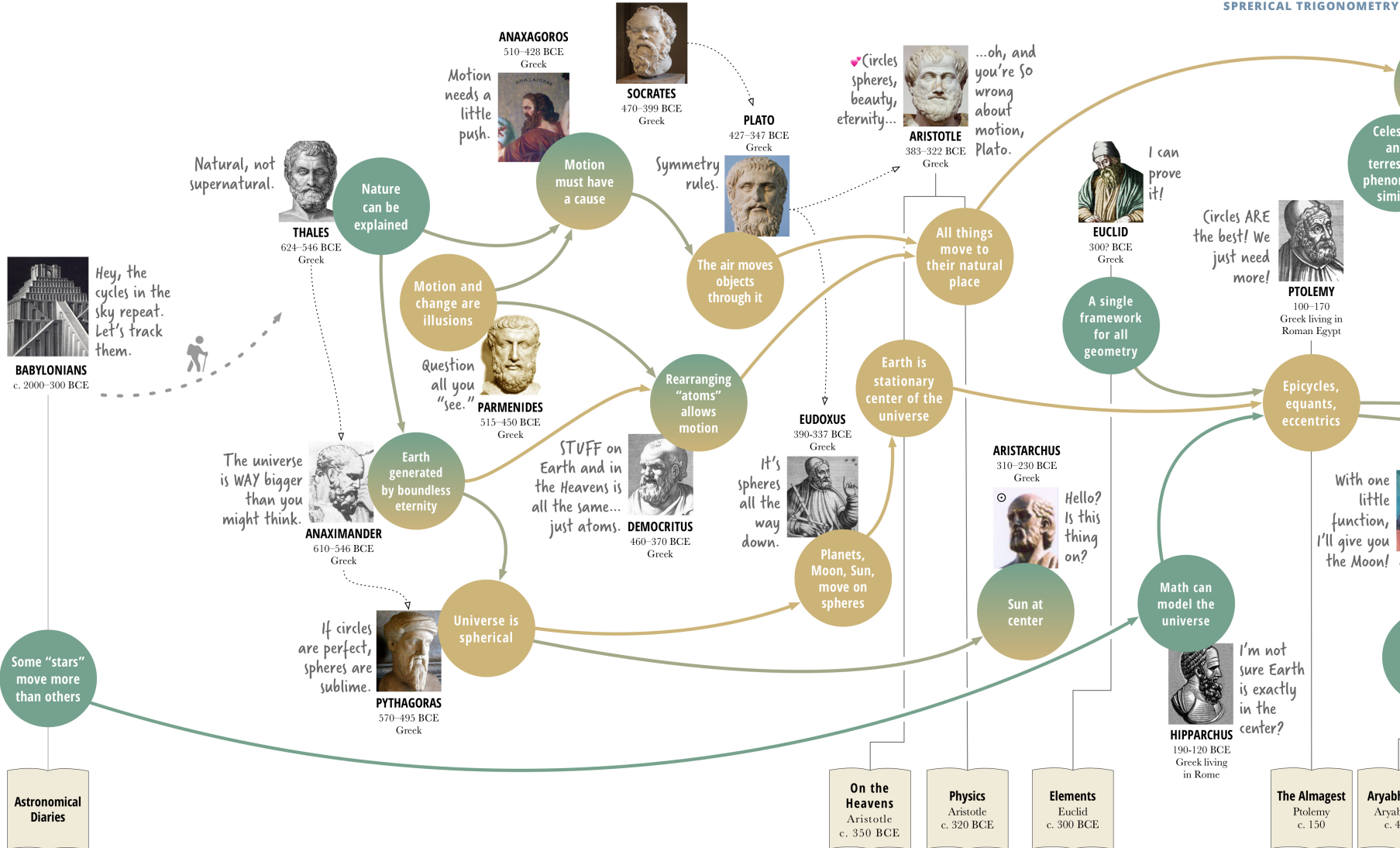
On the Heavens
Aristotle
c. 350 BCE

Physics
Aristotle
c. 320 BCE

Elements
Euclid
c. 300 BCE

The Almagest
Ptolemy
c. 150

Aryabhata
c. 499



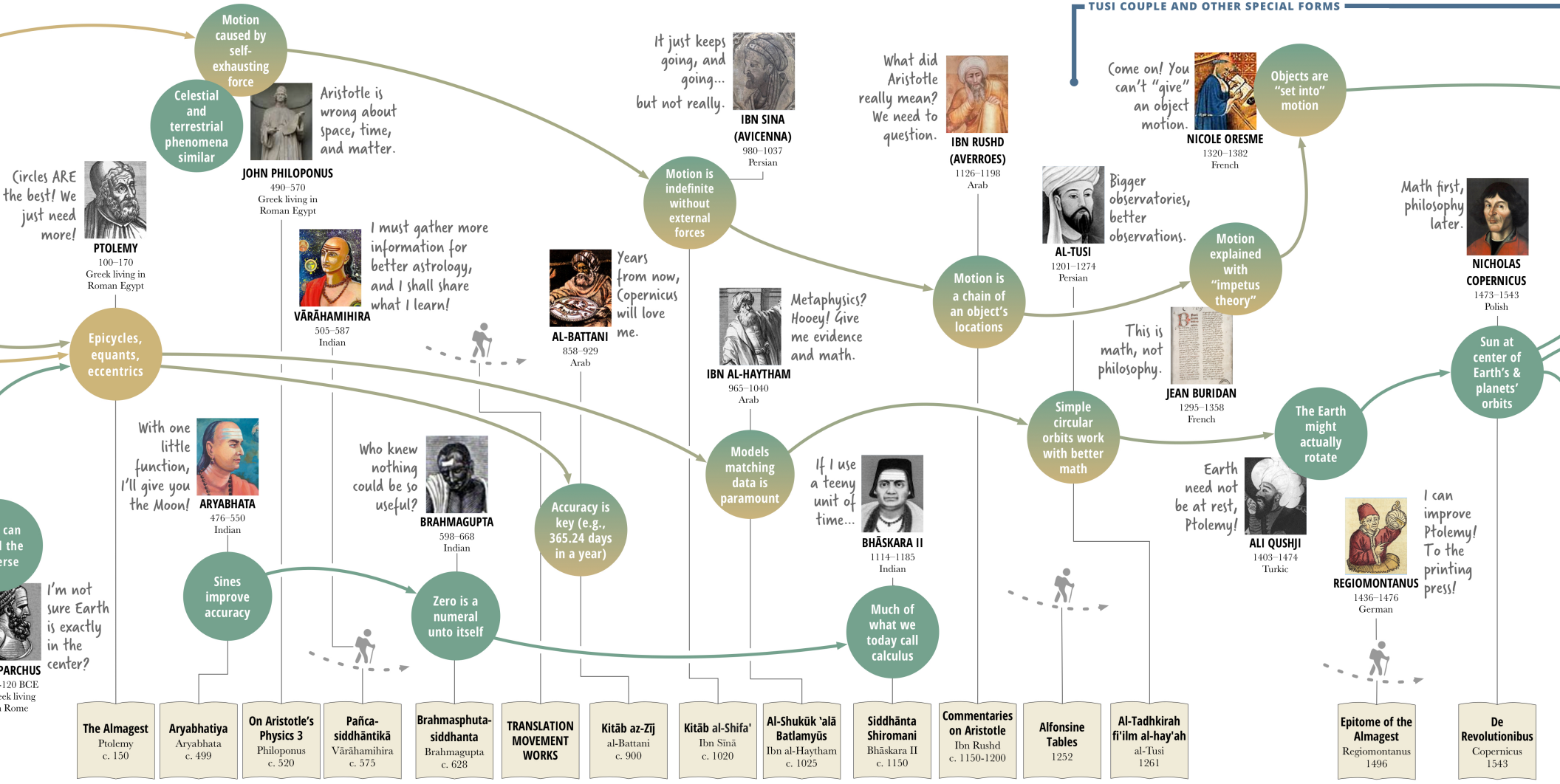
GNOMON
ASTROLABE

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY

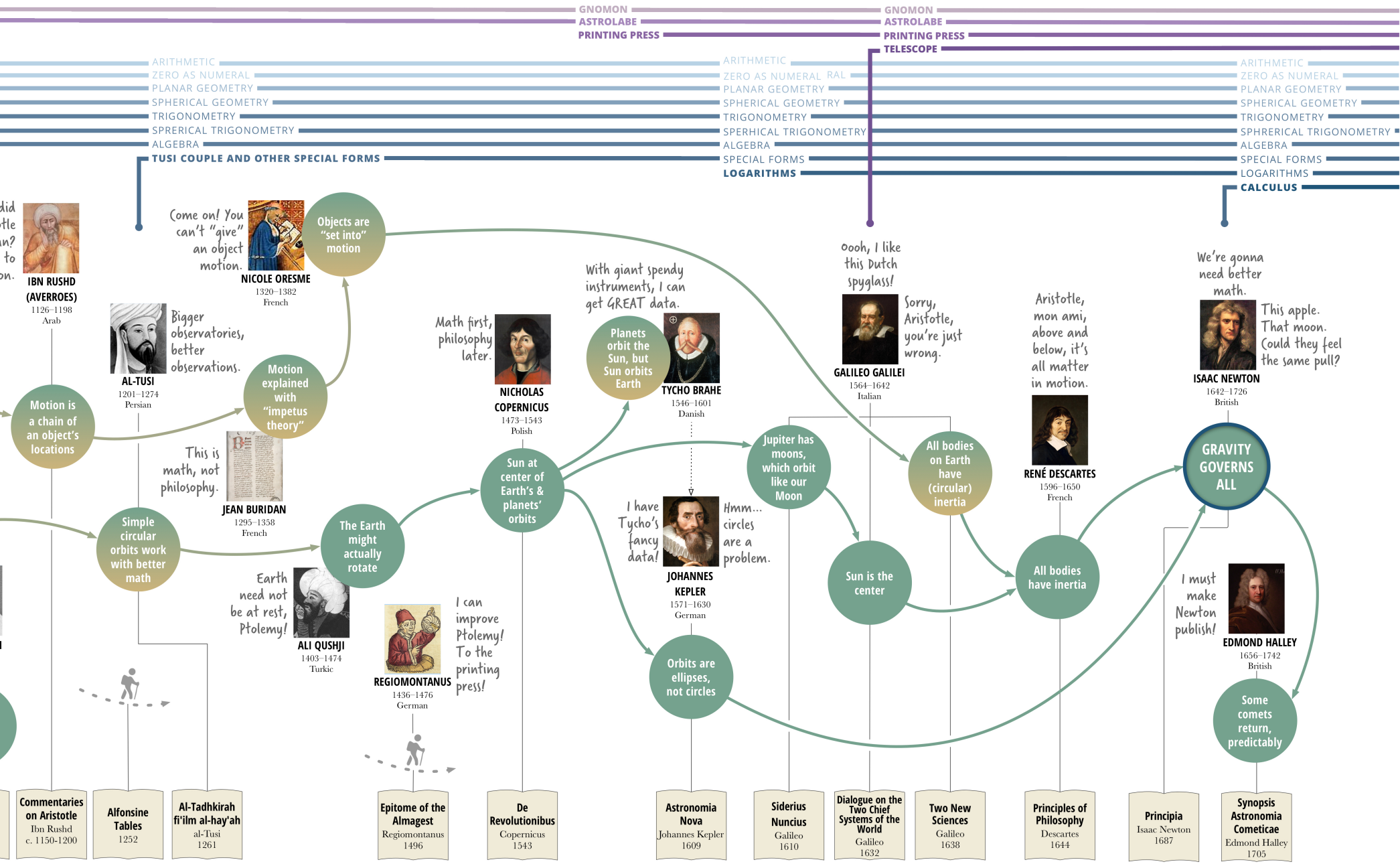
ARITHMETIC
ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER
PLANAR GEOMETRY
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY
TRIGONOMETRY
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY
ALGEBRA

ARITHMETIC
ZERO AS NUMERICAL
PLANAR GEOMETRY
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY
TRIGONOMETRY
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY
ALGEBRA

TUSI COUPLE AND OTHER SPECIAL FORMS



SUN AT CENTER (© BELIEVED EARTH AT CENTER)



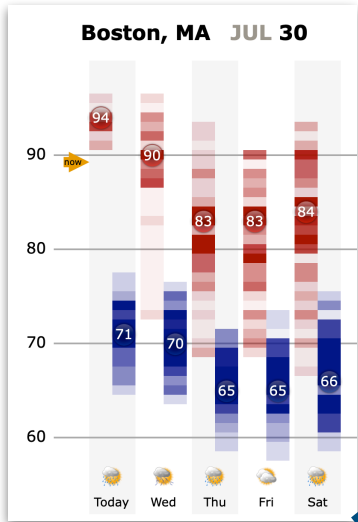
PATH TO

A project to track the evolution of science

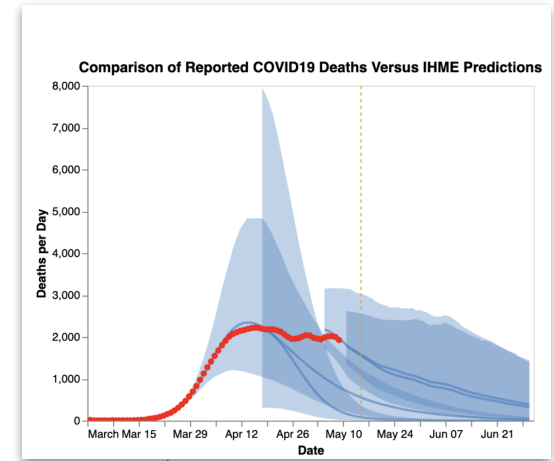
TRY THE PATH TO NEWTON

coming soon: The Path to Darwin from Prof. Immaculata De Vivo,
special Harvard Library site, and more.

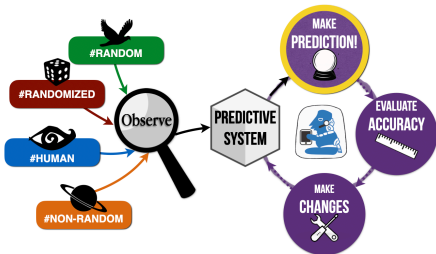
Take-a-Sweater



IHME COVID-19



The Path to Newton



The Path to Newton

PREVAILING BELIEF: CONCERNED WITH PHENOMENA | EARTH AT CENTER (☉ BELIEVED SUN AT CENTER)

TOOLS AVAILABLE: GINOMON

MATH AVAILABLE: ARITHMETIC & ACCOUNTING, ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER, PLANAR GEOMETRY | ARITHMETIC, ZERO AS PLACE, PLANAR GEOM, SPHERICAL GEOM

Phenomenon | Observation* | Data | Rule | Theory | Explanation | Prediction

Big Ideas: Correct, Partial credit, Wrong

Key figures and concepts: THALES (624-546 BCE), ANAXAGORAS (510-428 BCE), SOCRATES (470-399 BCE), PLATON (427-347 BCE), BABYLONIANS (c. 2000-500 BCE), Symmetry rules, Motion and change are illusions, Question all you see, The air moves through it, Rearranging, Motion must have a cause, Motion needs a little push, Nature can be explained, Natural, not supernatural, Hey, the cycles in the sky repeat. Let's track them.

Opinion

No One Knows What's Going to Happen

Stop asking pundits to predict the future after the coronavirus. It doesn't exist.

By Mark Lilla

Dr. Lilla is a professor of humanities at Columbia.

May 22, 2020



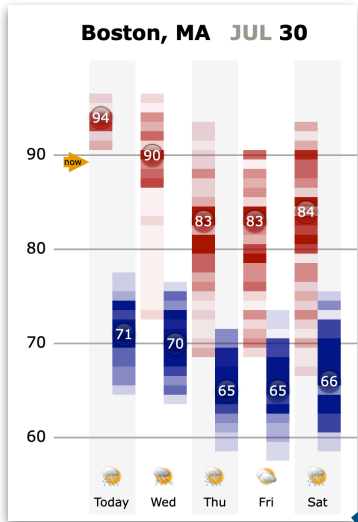
The best prophet, Thomas Hobbes once wrote, is the best guesser. That would seem to be the last word on our capacity to predict the future: We can't.

But it is a truth humans have never been able to accept. People facing immediate danger want to hear an authoritative voice they can draw assurance from; they want to be told what will occur, how they should prepare, and that all will be well. We are not well designed, it seems, to live in uncertainty. Rousseau exaggerated only slightly when he said that when things are truly important, we prefer to be wrong than to believe nothing at all.

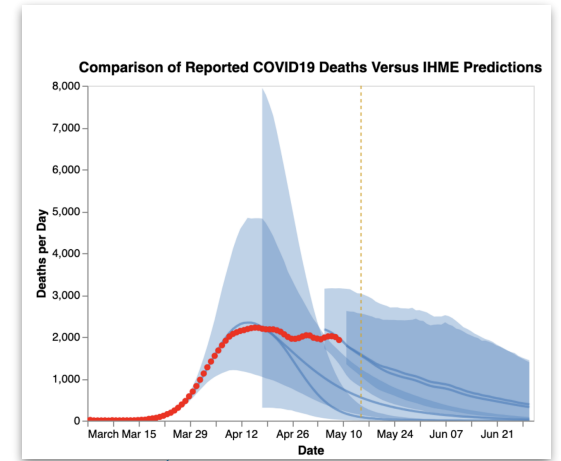


Prediction Prophecy

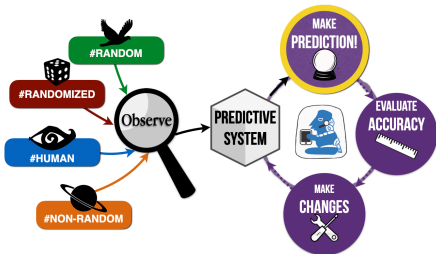
Take-a-Sweater



IHME COVID-19



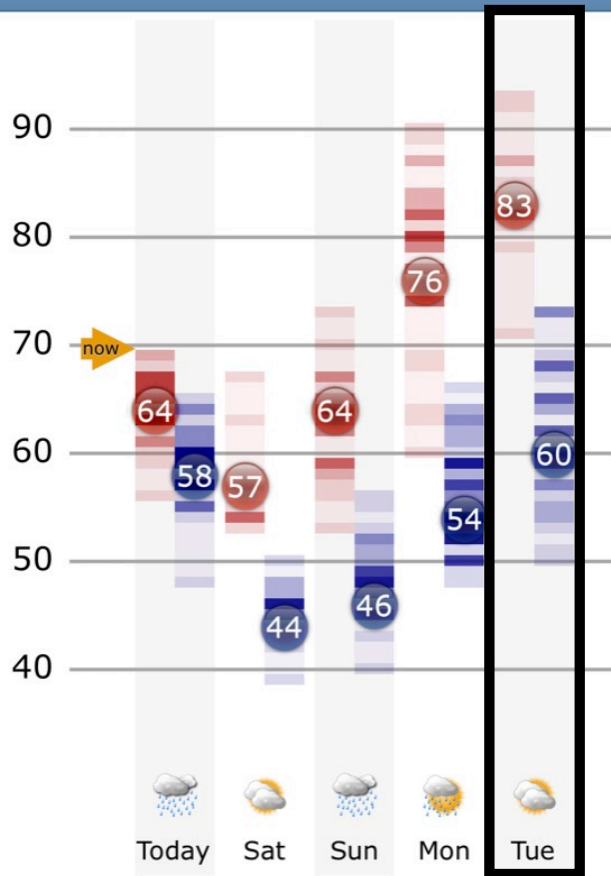
The Path to Newton




May 26, 2020 weather for Boston, predicted in the past...

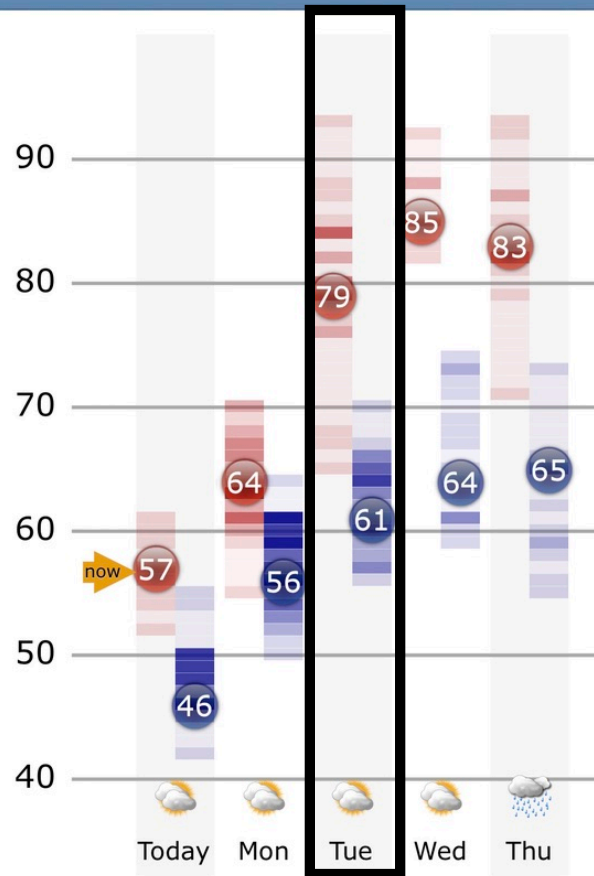
Friday, May 22, 2020

Boston, MA



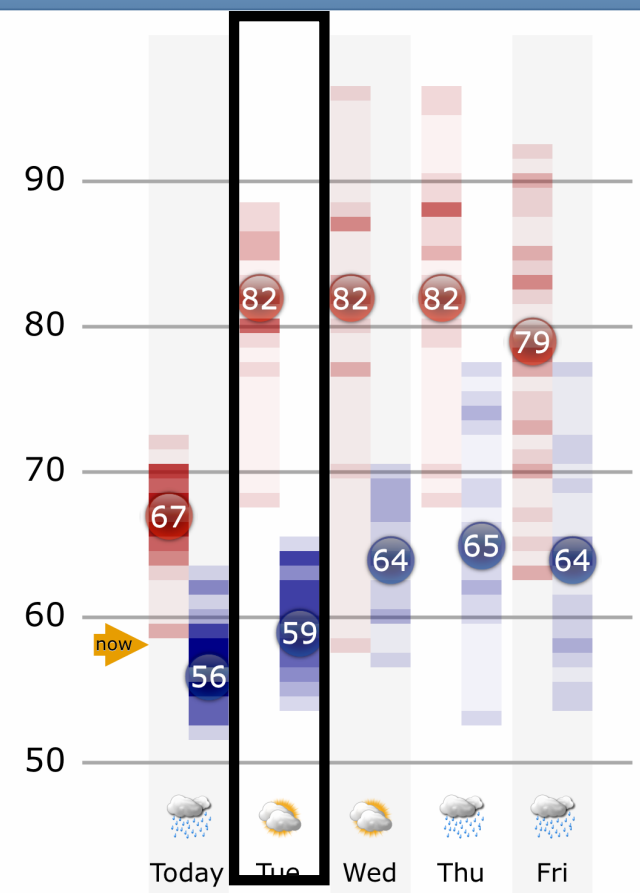
Sunday, May 24, 2020

Boston, MA



Monday, May 25, 2020

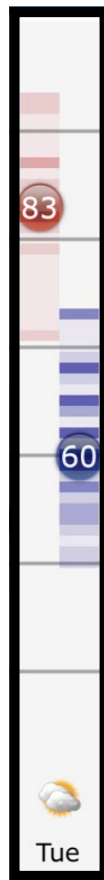
Boston, MA



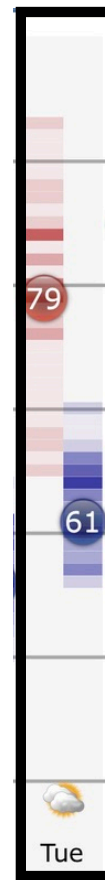
from takeasweater.com

May 26, 2020 weather for Boston, predicted in the past...

Friday, May 22, 2020



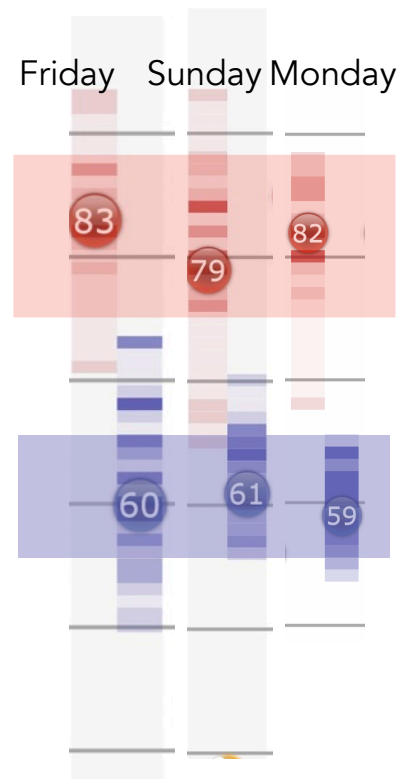
Sunday, May 24, 2020



Monday, May 25, 2020



May 26, 2020 weather for Boston, predicted in the past...



Predictions ~fall within "expected" uncertainty ranges.

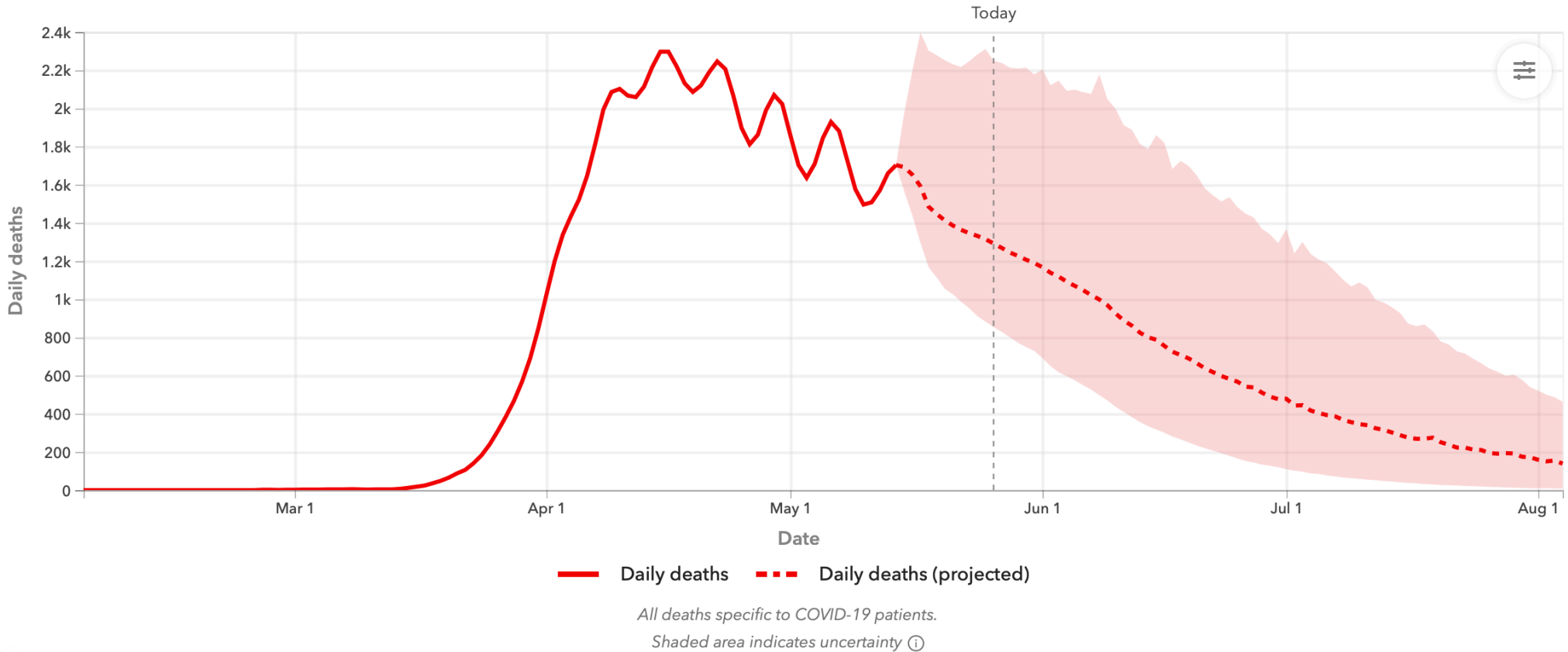
May 26, 2020 IHME forecast for US COVID-19 Daily Deaths, with Uncertainty

Trend

Compare

Map

Daily deaths ⓘ



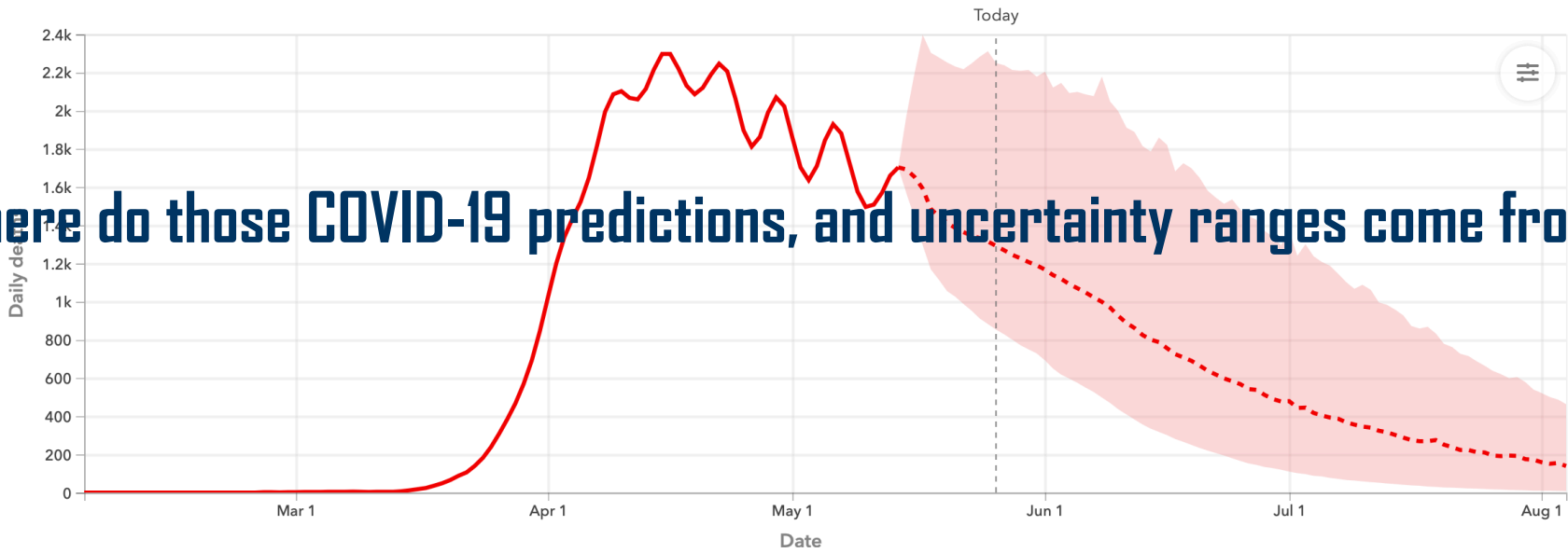
Predictions are shown with “expected” uncertainty ranges.

Trend

Compare

Map

Daily deaths ⓘ



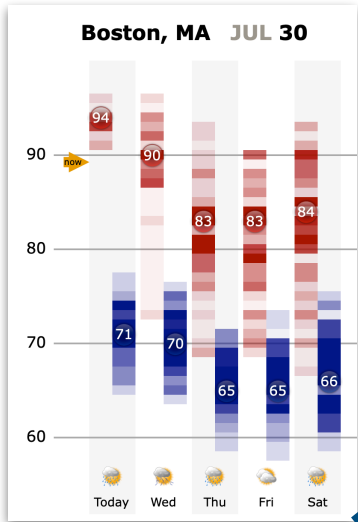
Where do those COVID-19 predictions, and uncertainty ranges come from?

— Daily deaths - - - Daily deaths (projected)

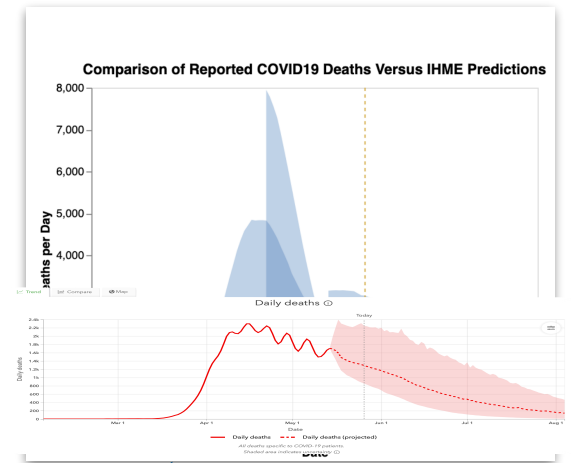
All deaths specific to COVID-19 patients.

Shaded area indicates uncertainty ⓘ

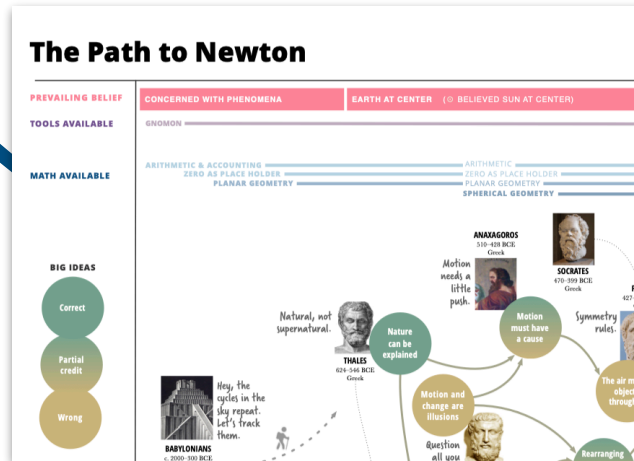
Take-a-Sweater



IHME COVID-19



The Path to Newton



March 11, 2020 was definitely the most surreal day of my life teaching at Harvard, so far.

Prediction: Day 7

opening remarks on COVID-19 & plans for the rest of [GenEd1119](#)

quick review of outdoor Navigation Exercise



questions about “Prediction in Space & Time” re:Navigation, *and Epidemiology*

John Snow & Cholera (edX highlights & more)

Student research/discussion re:COVID-19 using survey at tinyurl.com/gened1112covid19

Modeling the spread of epidemics, and uncertainty

Bookkeeping SIR Models SEIR Models Agent-based models AI models

Prediction and decision in the face of uncertainty: COVID-19 and Harvard (discussions)

Logistics post-Spring-Break

Special Guest: geneticist **Dr. Immaculata DeVivo**, Professor in the Department of Epidemiology at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and at Harvard Medical School



Welcome to HarvardX's PredictionX!

Mini-Course: John Snow and the Cholera Outbreak of 1854

Support

John Snow & Cholera (edX highlights & more)

PredictionX: John Snow and the Cholera Outbreak of 1854



Snow and Cholera



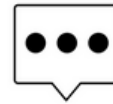
Expert Conversations



The Map



Timeline



Extra Material

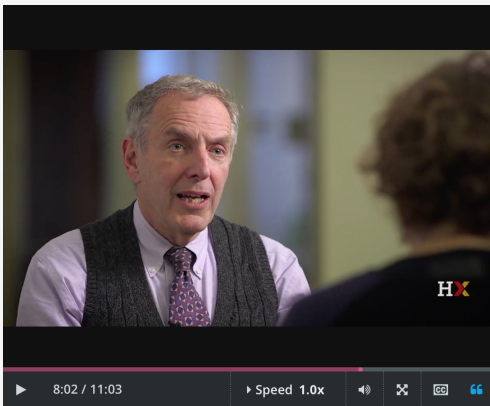


Assessments



PredictionX

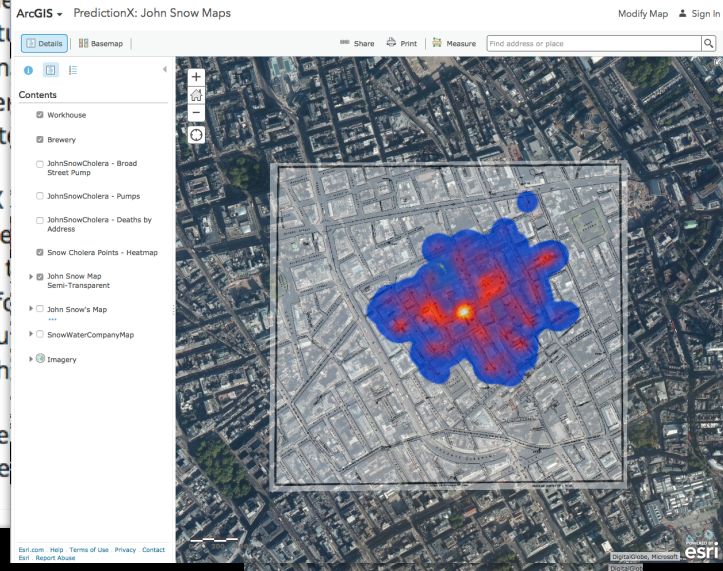
A Conversation with Experts



Video
[Download video file](#)

Transcripts
[Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)
[Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

John Snow Society mag.
ROSALIND: Yes.
So he had, if you like, he'd got the data.
And this was just another way of demonstrating it.
It wasn't how he solved the outbreak.
DON: When I talk to my students about this, I always ask them, **so did John Snow perform a case control study,** which is fundamental in epidemiology.
It's the greatest tool for working up outbreaks that we have.
In a case control study, you study the exposure of the cases, in this case, water pumps, and the exposure of the controls, the people who were



featuring Don Goldmann, AG & Rosalind Stanwell-Smith

John Snow & Cholera (maps)

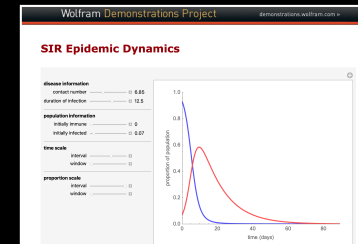
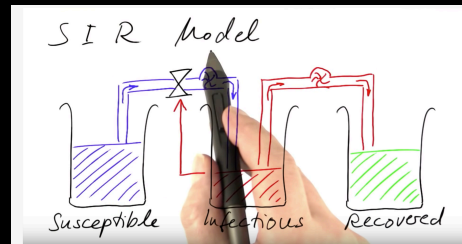


Modeling the spread of epidemics, and UNCERTAINTY

Bookkeeping

e.g. $(\# \text{infected}) \times (\% \text{fatal (age group, region)}) = \text{probability of death}$

SIR Models
(Susceptible-
Infected-
Removed)

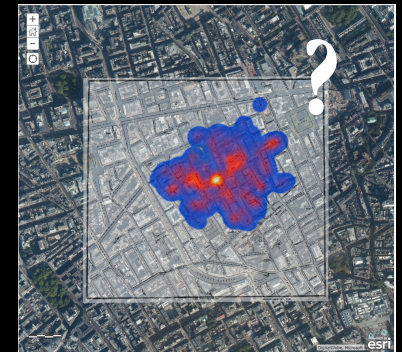


SEIR Models

like SIR, but allowing for “Exposed” uninfected group

Agent-based models

account for spatial & behavioral factors...



AI models

e.g. Blue Dot prediction

Info from these links: [“Modern Predictive Systems”](#), [OneNote collection](#) (available via Canvas)

Modeling the spread of epidemics, and UNCERTAINTY

Bookkeeping for COVID-19: consider $a \times b \times d$

a: Probability of exposure = high

b: Probability of any symptoms = medium

c: also consider probability of diagnosis at all = medium/high

d: Probability of “death,” see below

a: 0.7 (70%)

b: 0.2 (20%)

c: 0.7 (70%)

d: 0.002 (0.2%)

$a \times b \times d = 0.03\%$

Age of Coronavirus Deaths

COVID-19 Fatality Rate by AGE:

*Death Rate = (number of deaths / number of cases) = probability of dying if infected by the virus (%). This probability differs depending on the age group. The percentages shown below **do not have to add up to 100%**, as they **do NOT** represent share of deaths by age group. Rather, it represents, for a patient with a given age group, the **risk of dying** if infected with COVID-19.

AGE	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
80+ years old	21.9%	14.8%
70-79 years old		8.0%
60-69 years old		3.6%
50-59 years old		1.3%
40-49 years old		0.4%
30-39 years old		0.2%
20-29 years old		0.2%
10-19 years old		0.2%
0-9 years old		no fatalities

update—this simple estimate from 3/11/20 gives ~100K deaths for US, which ~is the actual value for 5/26/20

Medical conditions (comorbidities)

Pre-existing ("comorbid") medical conditions had a case fatality rate of 0.9%. Pre-existing conditions at higher risk of dying from a COVID-19 infection are:

Death Rate by COMORBIDITY:

Death Rate = (number of deaths / number of cases) = probability of dying if infected by the virus (%). This probability differs depending on pre-existing condition. The percentage shown below does **NOT** represent share of deaths by pre-existing condition. Rather, it represents, for a patient with a given pre-existing condition, the **risk of dying** if infected by COVID-19.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITION	DEATH RATE confirmed cases	DEATH RATE all cases
Cardiovascular disease	13.2%	10.5%
Diabetes	9.2%	7.3%
Chronic respiratory disease	8.0%	6.3%
Hypertension	8.4%	6.0%
Cancer	7.6%	5.6%
no pre-existing conditions		0.9%

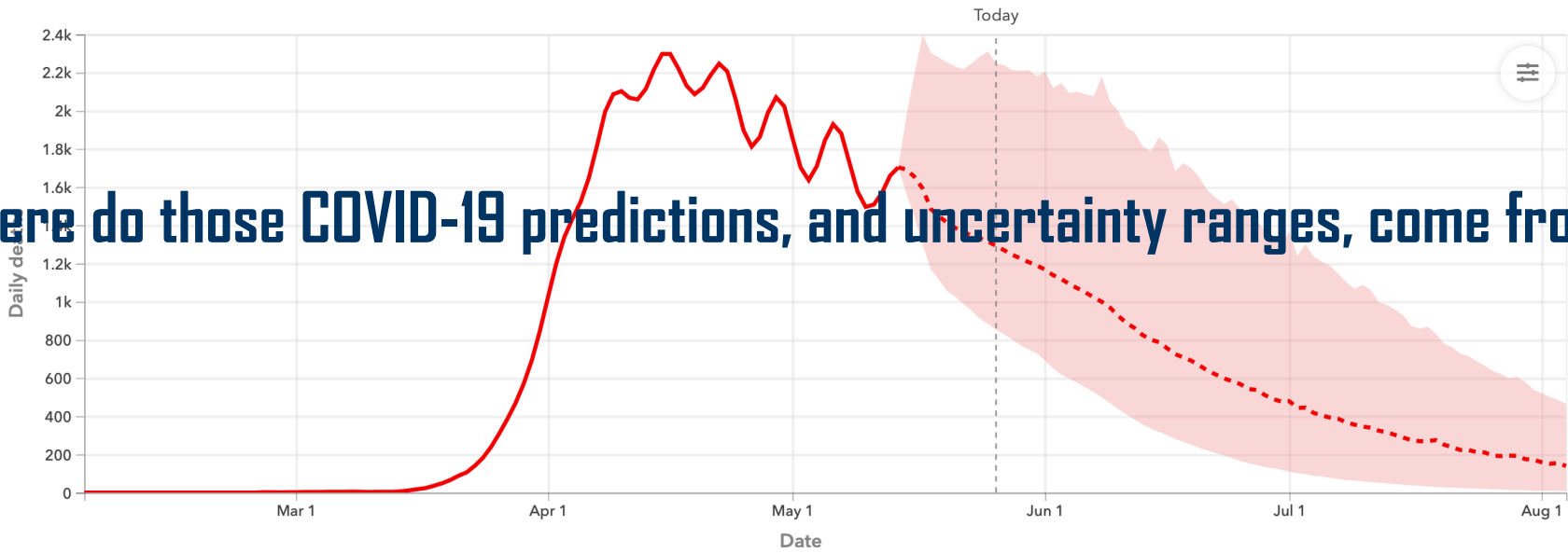
*Death Rate = (number of deaths / number of cases) = probability of dying if infected by the virus (%). The percentages **do not have to add up to 100%**, as they **do NOT** represent share of deaths by condition.

Trend

Compare

Map

Daily deaths ⓘ



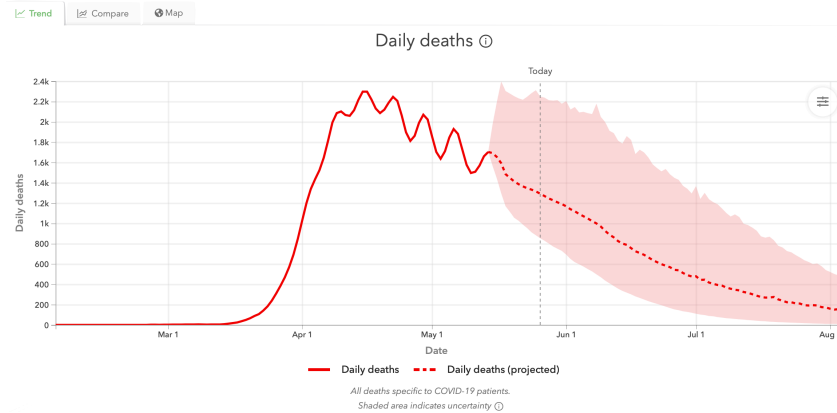
Where do those COVID-19 predictions, and uncertainty ranges, come from?

— Daily deaths - - - Daily deaths (projected)

All deaths specific to COVID-19 patients.

Shaded area indicates uncertainty ⓘ

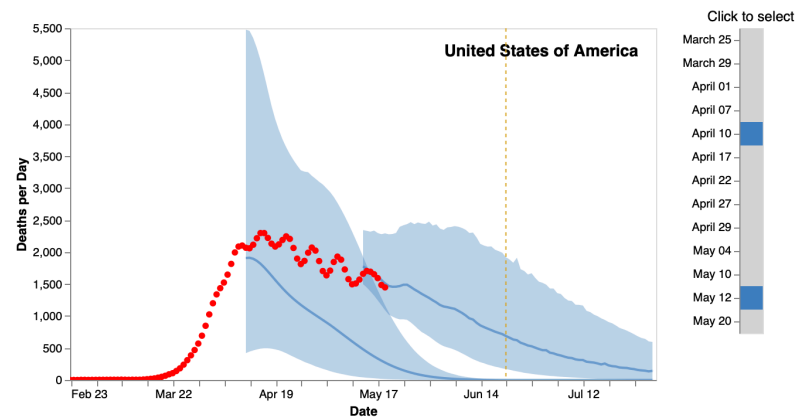
Where do those COVID-19 predictions, and uncertainty ranges, come from?



covid19.healthdata.org/united-states-of-america

And how uncertain are the uncertainties?

COVID-19: Reported Deaths (Red) and IHME Predictions (Blue)

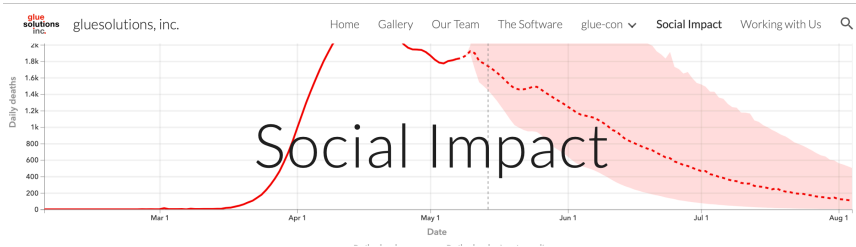


Location:

Time:

gluesolutions.io/social-impact

Where do those COVID-19 predictions, and uncertainty ranges, come from?

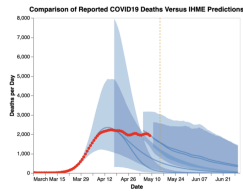


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The Prediction Project

Thoughts, Resources, Course, Seminar and Someday a Book

WELCOME CONTENT COURSES TALKS+ COMMENTARY CREDITS



IHME Model Uncertainty, Visualized over Time

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) creates, maintains, updates, and publishes an open-source statistical model of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, based on open-data resources. As a public service, glue solutions, inc. here offers an online tool for visualizing the evolution of the IHME models over time.

The general public has seen many versions of the IHME "Daily Deaths" plots, including in several White House briefings. Our goal here is to offer a look at how the models change—appropriately, in response to new data and information—over time, and how that affects model updates. In a companion essay online at the Prediction Project site, we offer more context on why this evolution is so interesting.

(Banner above shows sample IHME "Daily Deaths" graphic, from 14 May 2020.)

IHME Models over time, for the United States, for 4 representative dates, made with the interactive tools offered below.

What's this tool for? Using the interactive graphics below, you can re-create the display of deaths/day akin to what would have been visible at IHME's site on a range of modeling dates, for any region you select. In addition, you can show more than one model (date) at a time, to make comparisons.

How should I interpret what I see? In each of the panels below: red dots show reported actual deaths per day; solid blue lines show forecasts, and light regions show uncertainty bands. Those uncertainty bands indicate ranges of possible outcomes, as forecast on the date when the model was made. They should account for 95% of possible outcomes. As one can see by moving the time slider below each graph, the model and its associated uncertainty band change. As more and more models are added, regions where shading appears darkest are regions where models have been most consistent.

There are four versions of the IHME evolution visualization offered below. They are as follows (with source links in [brackets]):

1. For the United States, showing only 4 representative model dates. [source, GitHub] [mobile site]
2. For the United States, offering a wide range of model dates [source, GitHub]
3. For the World, showing only 4 representative model dates [source, GitHub] [mobile site]
4. For the World, offering a wide range of model dates [source, GitHub]

This content is licensed as CC-BY, with attribution "glue solutions, inc." Static graphics can be extracted using the three dots at the upper right of each

How can I share interesting graphs I create? Join the discussion at the 10QViz.org IHME COVID-19 Model Uncertainty Visualization page to upload your graphic and tell the world what it shows you. (You can download your graphic using the three dots at the top right of each panel below.)

At present, this site's visualization interactions work best on larger screens. We provide links to standalone views of the visualization showing 4 representative model dates that may work better on many mobile devices.

gluesolutions.io/social-impact

Essays

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT UNCERTAINTY

Data-Driven Dilemmas posed by COVID-19

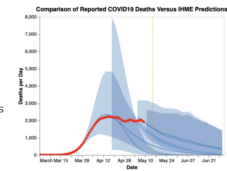
HOME / COMMENTARY /

Uncertainty about Uncertainty

by Alyssa A. Goodman, May 18, 2020

This essay accompanies the release of an online tool for visualization of IHME COVID-19 forecasts' evolution over time and a community discussion of visualizations created with the tool.

Uncertainty about the future has motivated predictions for millennia. Sometimes, we're just curious—but other times, we really need to know. As the present pandemic evolves, our urgent societal need to plan has motivated many scientists to predict the spread and effects of the novel coronavirus.

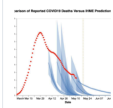


BACKGROUND: TWO BROAD CLASSES OF MODELS

Amongst the many predictions being used by governments to guide policy are two broad classes: infectious disease models based on an understanding of how contagion spreads; and more mechanism-agnostic statistical models informed primarily by data about prior outcomes. To the uninitiated, these approaches, both of which rely on statistical modeling, may sound the same—but they are not.

Models of infectious disease take into account, with varying levels of complexity: how many, and importantly why, people are susceptible, infected, immune, or have succumbed to a virus at any given point in time and space. The mathematics of these models moves people between groups called "Susceptible," "Exposed," "Infected," and "Removed," and so are often called "SEIR" models. At the philosophical other end of the modeling spectrum, what we call "mechanism-agnostic" approaches use information about cases, testing, hospital admissions, and deaths, to create algorithms that forecast what will happen under various combinations of conditions, given what's happened under similar conditions in the past. Purely mechanism-agnostic approaches do not factor in medically-informed information about how an infectious disease spreads.

Tweet Analytics



Alyssa A. Goodman @AlyssaAGoodman
We think everyone needs to SEE how the @IHME_UW #Covid_19 models have changed, so we made a tool <https://www.gluesolutions.io/social-impact> to visualize the forecasts over TIME, and explained it here <https://predictionx.org/uncertainty-covid19> This is a preview. More to come... pic.twitter.com/411Qk1qFa

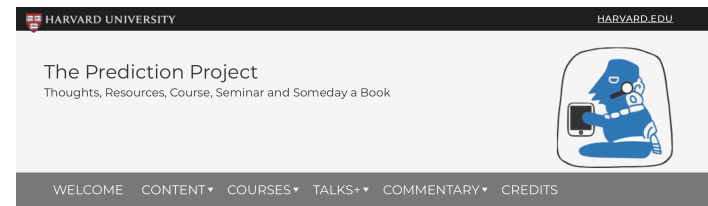
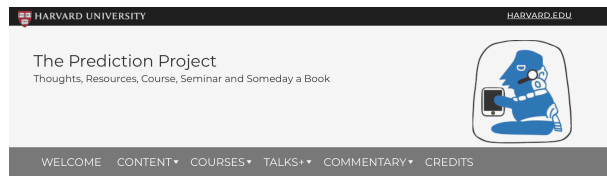
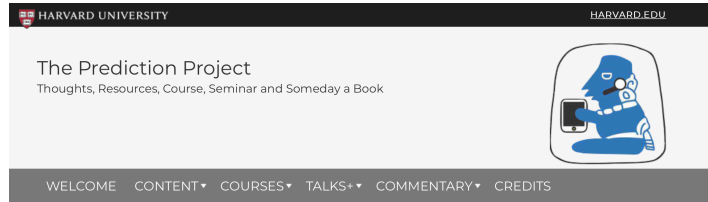
Impressions
times people saw this Tweet on Twitter

58,682

Total engagements
times people interacted with this Tweet

9,097

predictionx.org/uncertainty-covid19



Essays

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT UNCERTAINTY

Data-Driven Dilemmas posed by COVID-19

HOME / COMMENTARY / UNCERTAINTY ABOUT UNCERTAINTY /

Data-Driven Dilemmas posed by COVID-19

This commentary was submitted on April 21, 2020 as a proposed Op-Ed for the NYT, by Prof. Alyssa A. Goodman, Harvard University. It represents the personal views of the author, not an official position of Harvard University.

I teach "Prediction" at Harvard. But I cannot predict the outcome of the current pandemic. I am equipped, as a scientist, to understand, evaluate, and potentially act upon, the infection and death statistics we all now read every day. But as a person, I can also act out of fear. The constant dialogue in my mind between my rational self and my emotional self helps me appreciate the dilemma facing our leaders now, as they try quite literally, to save the world.

I am trained as a physicist and astronomer. I specialize in data science, and data visualization, and I teach some epidemiology. I do not qualify me to expertly advise leadership on the separation from many experts quoted in the media. My privileged vantage point that even true experts' predictions do not agree. Traditional mathematical models of scientists use the now-infamous "R₀" reproduction number, lethality rates, understanding of disease mechanisms, analysis of co-morbidities, and other medical measures to estimate the course of an epidemic. In the past, we have understood the spread of disease and base predictions on information that is now available. However, the current pandemic is a new phenomenon.

Both groups—epidemiologists using infectious disease expertise to model a pandemic's course and data scientists making predictions based on machine learning algorithms and data science—aim at this point, from a different perspective, to make forecasts. In the understanding of disease spread, the more is known about mechanisms, the more is known about the population of the people upon whom it has a range of effects. In the latter, medically-oriented of the data-science approaches, what's needed is a wide variety of circumstances (e.g. ranges of policies on social distancing, travel restrictions, population density, population demographics), measured over long-enough time spans, to let algorithms base forecasts on what happened elsewhere in the past. We simply do not have enough data at this point for either of these approaches to work with high precision, but either is good enough to forecast extremes.

Physicists are taught to always consider limiting cases. At one limit, if no country had done anything to slow the epidemic's spread when it began, humanity, after millions of COVID-19-related deaths worldwide, would have acquired "herd immunity" quite quickly, in a matter of months. The disease would have caused tens of millions of deaths—potentially as much as 1% of the population. At the other limit, we could prevent all deaths in the short-run with total lockdowns, but the social

Section Navigation

PREDICTIONX

- Essentials: Ways to Frame Discussions about Prediction
- Omens & Oracles
- Rise of Theory
- Modern Predictive Systems
- Sneak PREVIEW videos
- Modern Prediction Essays

HOME / PREDICTIONX / CONTENT / MODERN PREDICTIVE SYSTEMS /

Modern Prediction Essays

Here we highlight essays on modern prediction created by Harvard University graduate students who served as teaching fellows in the Harvard GenEd course (BI2) on Prediction, in 2020.

- Climate Change by Michael Foley, PhD Student (Astronomy), Harvard University
- Earthquakes by Harshil Kamdar, PhD Student (Astronomy), Harvard University
- Finance by Tanveer Karim, PhD Student (Astronomy), Harvard University
- The Future of Our Species by Kevin Hong, PhD Student (Biology), Harvard University
- Personal and Societal Health by Sana Sharma, Masters Student (Design), Harvard University
- See also: simulation

Essays & Videos on Modern Predictive Systems

- Agustin Rayo (philosophy)
- Ben Shneiderman (artificial intelligence)
- Brendan Meade (earthquakes) and Susan Munoz (computer science)
- David Laibson (behavioral Economics)
- George Church
- Gina McCarthy (climate change)
- Immaculata De Vivo and Peter Kraft (health)
- Jill Tarter (SETI)
- Megan Murray (epidemiology)
- Ned Hall (philosophy and prediction)
- Rebecca Henderson (business and climate change)
- Stuart Firestein (uncertainty in science)

Essays

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT UNCERTAINTY

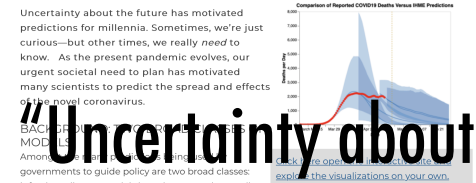
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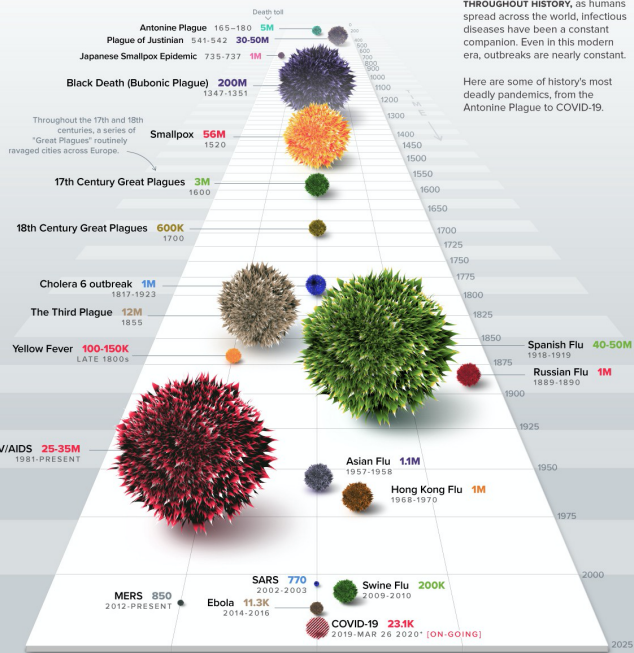
Uncertainty about the future has motivated predictions for millennia. Sometimes, we're just curious—but other times, we really need to know. As the present pandemic evolves, our urgent societal need to plan has motivated many scientists to predict the spread and effects of the novel coronavirus.

Models of infectious disease take into account, with varying levels of complexity: how many, and importantly why, people are susceptible, infected, immune, or have succumbed to a virus at any given point in time and space. The mathematics of these models moves people between groups called "Susceptible," "Exposed," "Infected," and "Removed," and so are often called "SEIR" models. At the philosophical other end of the modeling spectrum, what we call "mechanism-agnostic" approaches use information about cases, testing, hospital admissions, and deaths, to create algorithms that forecast what will happen under various combinations of conditions, given what's happened under similar conditions in the past. Purely mechanism-agnostic approaches do not factor in medically-informed information about how an infectious disease spreads.

Coming next: "Risk & uncertainty not the same."

HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

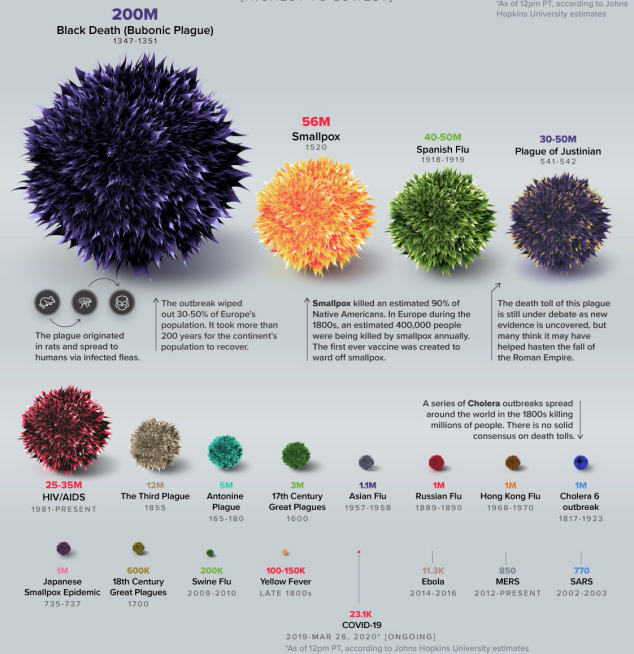
PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.



THROUGHOUT HISTORY, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

Here are some of history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to COVID-19.

DEATH TOLL [HIGHEST TO LOWEST]



WHO officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic on Mar 11, 2020. It is hard to calculate and forecast the impact of COVID-19 because the disease is new to medicine, and data is still coming in. *As of 12pm PT, according to Johns Hopkins University estimates.

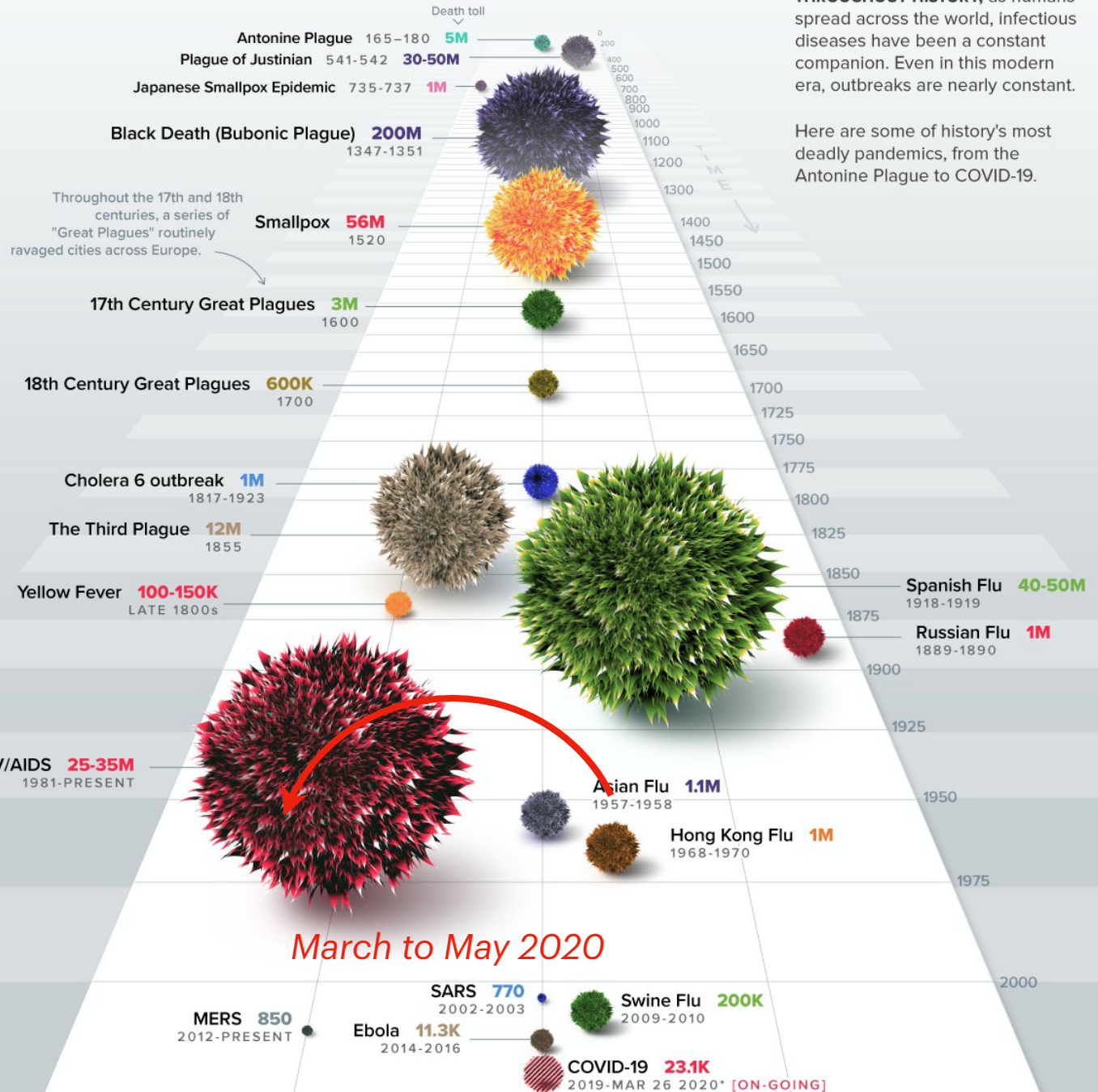
The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas. The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover. Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox. The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

A series of Cholera outbreaks spread around the world in the 1800s killing millions of people. There is no solid consensus on death tolls.

HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

medium.com/nightingale/what-i-learned-from-covid-19-data-visualization-5c684aaa4698



THROUGHOUT HISTORY, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

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March to May 2020

BUT...let's do the RISK calculation properly

18th Century Great Plagues

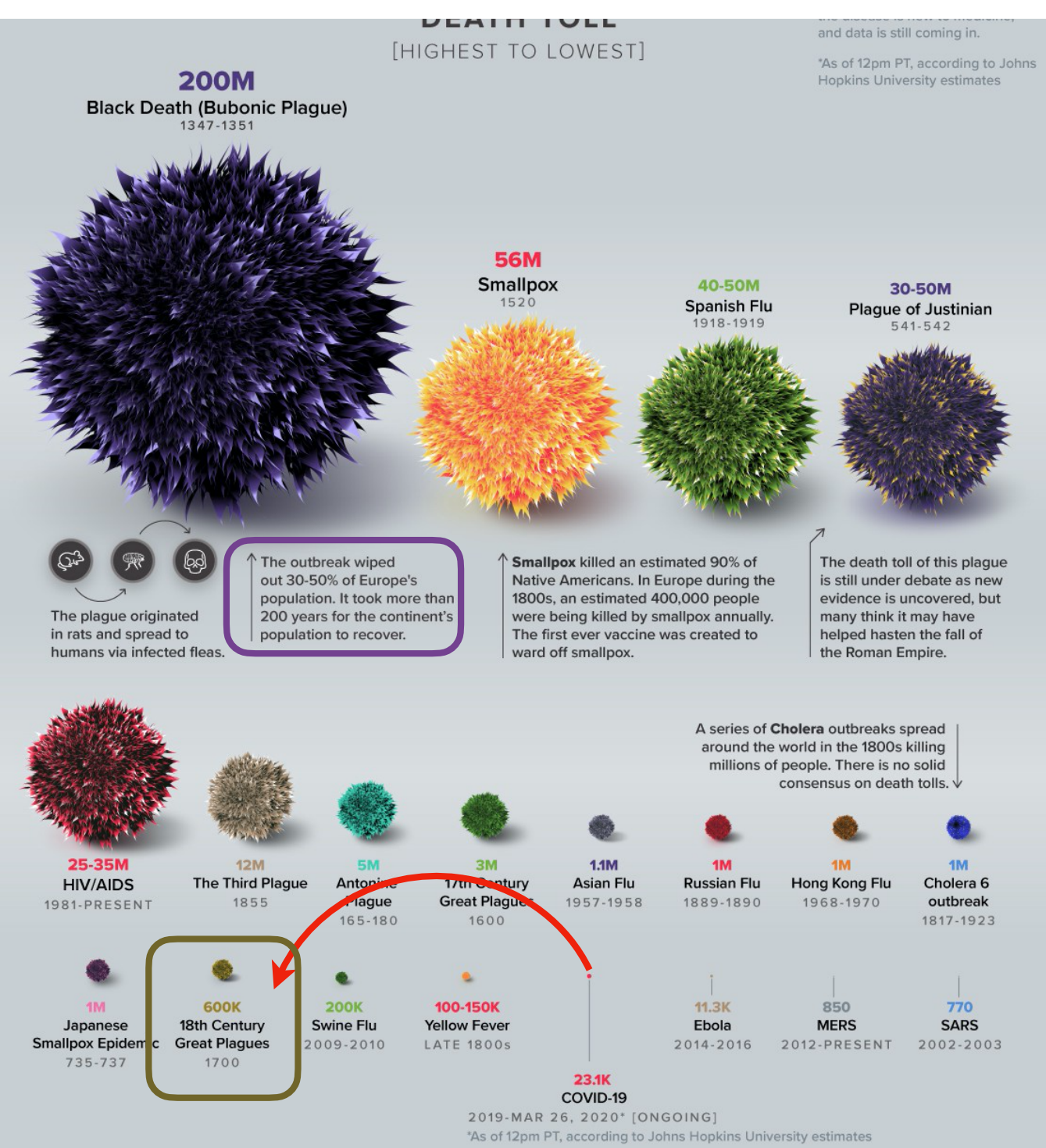
600K in 1750
 800 million/600K=
 1 person in 1,300 dead

COVID-19

300K (so far) in 2020
 8 billion/300K=
 1 person in 27,000 dead

So, *per capita*, the risk of dying from the 18th Century Great Plague was **27,000 / 1,300 = 20x worse** than COVID-19 (so far).

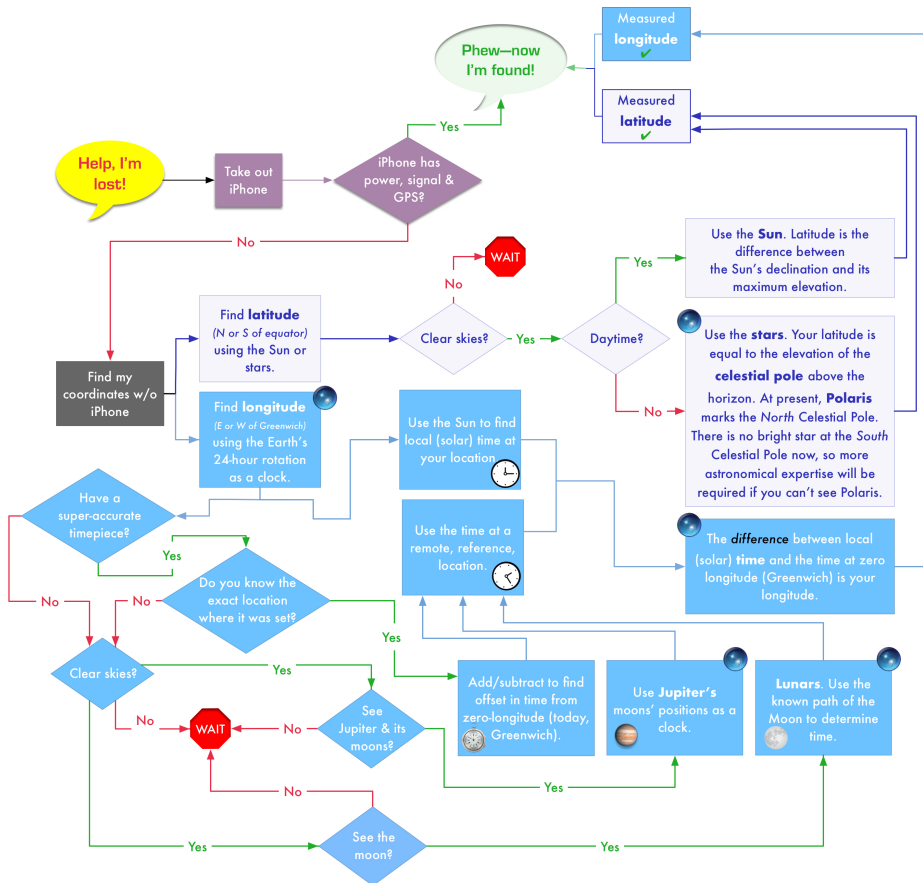
And that was for a relatively "mild" plague.





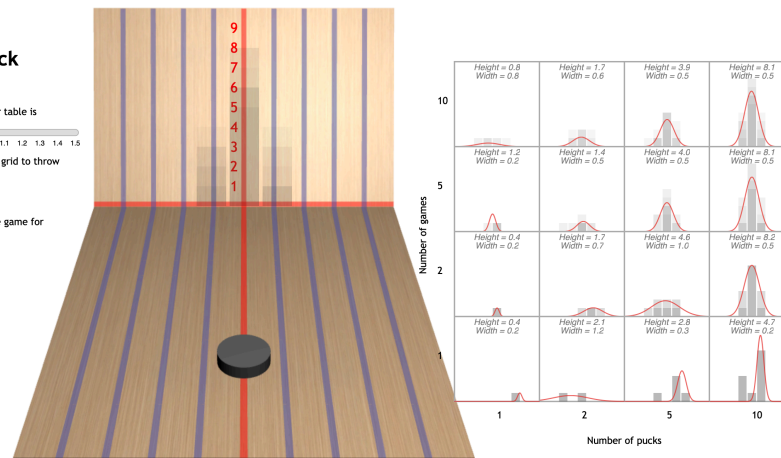
PREDICTIONX

predictionx.org



Slide-the-puck

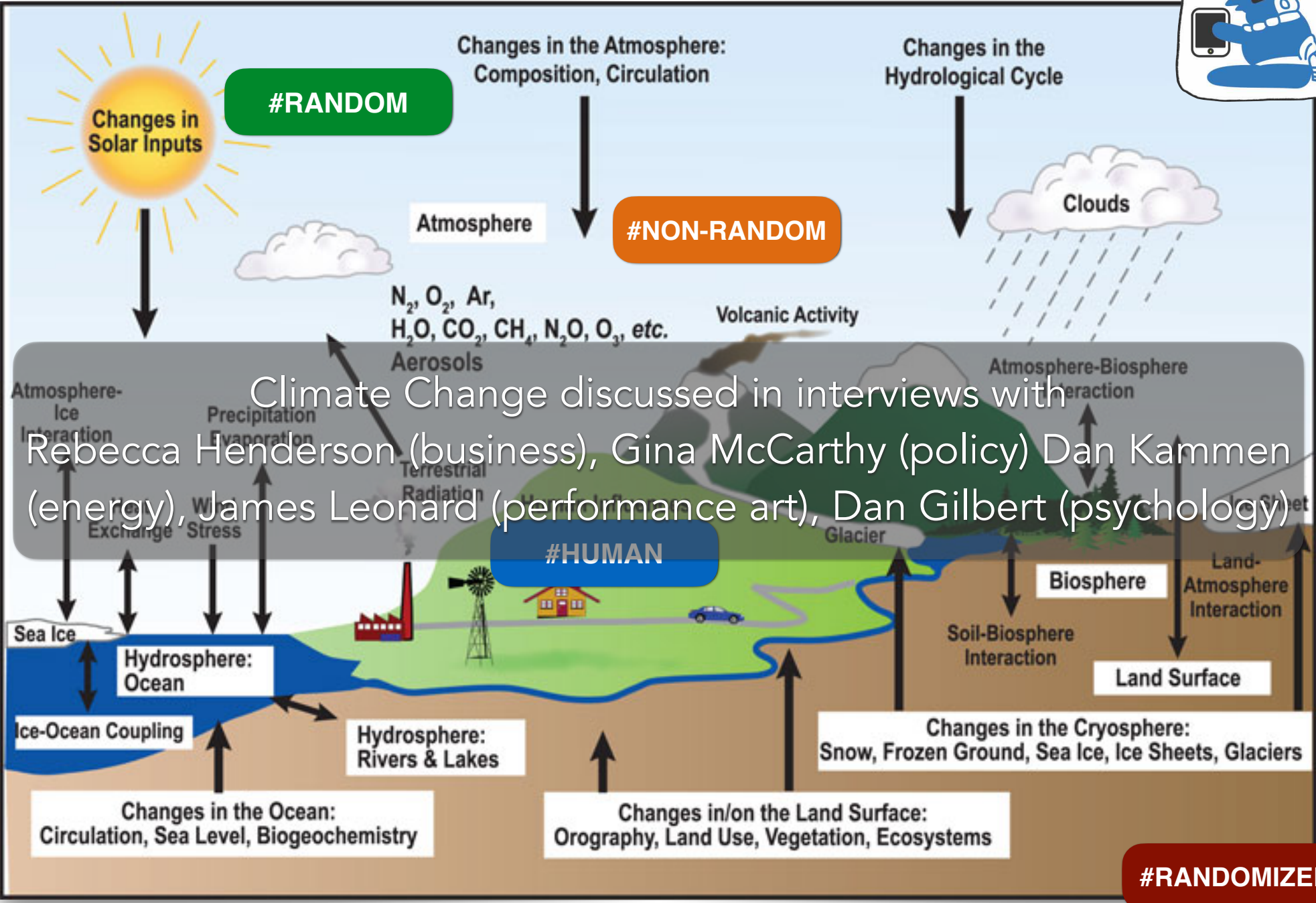
1. Decide how rough your table is
2. Click anywhere on the grid to throw the puck
3. Click [here](#) to finish the game for you



DEREK'S DAY
Algorithmic Forecasting in Everyday Life

The illustration shows a person's daily routine with various AI and algorithmic applications overlaid:

- START:** WAKE UP, PERFORM MORNING ROUTINE (includes Reorder today!, Sales forecasting, Spam filtering, Plagiarism checker, Longevity assessment).
- AI and Algorithms:** Watch Next, The Adpocalypse, Landing optimization, Bayesian theory in juries.
- FLY HOME:** Watch Next, The Adpocalypse, Landing optimization, Bayesian theory in juries.
- PERFORM CIVIC DUTY:** JURY DUTY, Aids Court SUMMONS.
- GET COFFEE:** REWARDS Buy 9, get 1 Free.
- ATTEND SEMINAR:** You have a new message.
- EAT LUNCH:** Calories 950/2000.
- CHECK EMAIL:** Inbox (8), Spam (23), GO TO CLASS, ESSAYS DUE TODAY, 0 matches.
- Other:** Mental health, You slept 9 hours, Your next box is on the way.

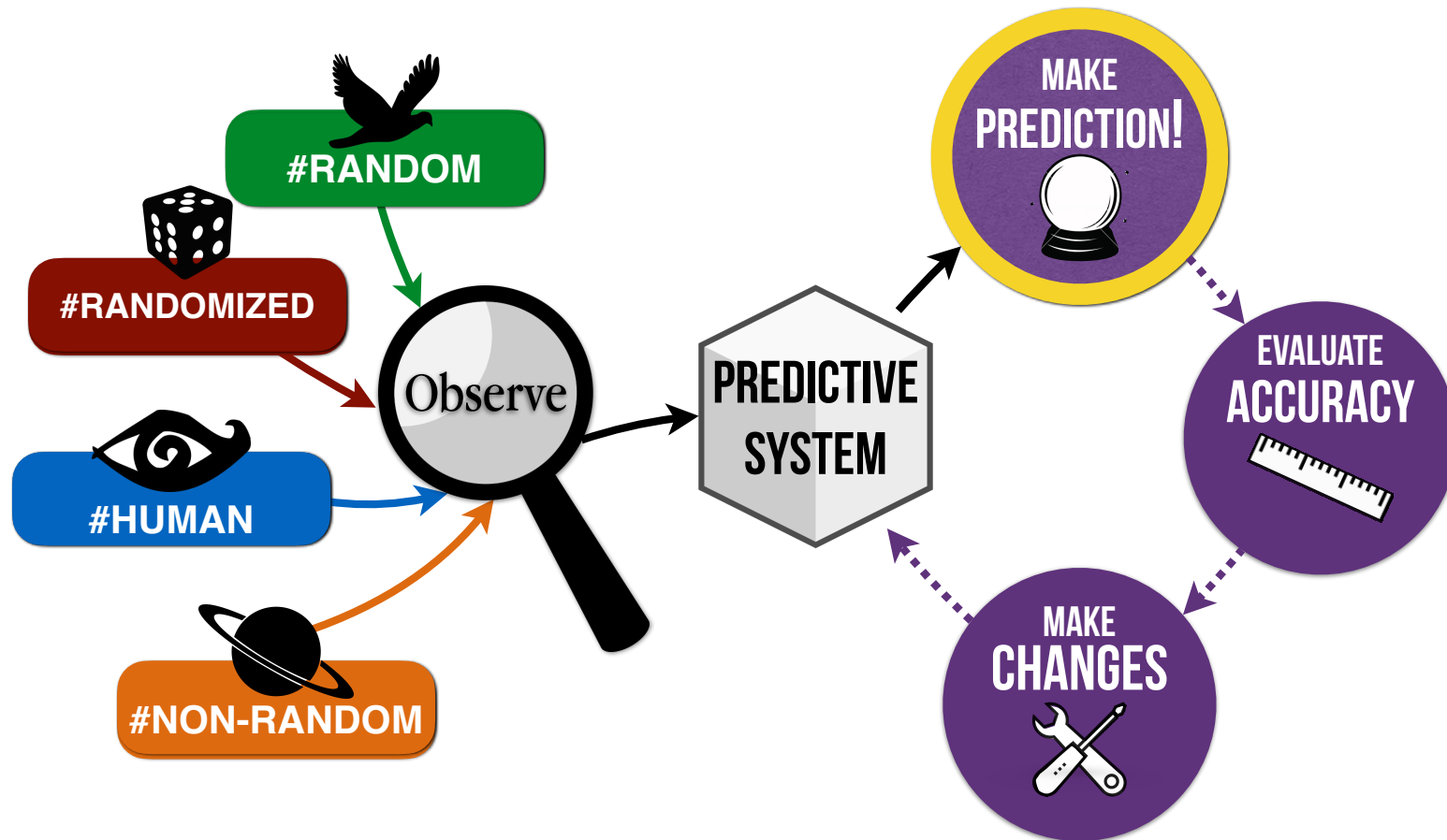


Climate Change discussed in interviews with Rebecca Henderson (business), Gina McCarthy (policy), Dan Kammen (energy), James Leonard (performance art), Dan Gilbert (psychology)

#RANDOMIZED



Framework for Predictive Systems



Which parts of PredictionX interest you most?

PREDICTIONX: THE PAST & PRESENT OF THE FUTURE



ESSENTIALS

Predictive Systems Framework

Phenomena → Predictions

Understanding Uncertainty

Study Design

Timelines

Why predict?



Omens, Oracles & Prophecies

Mesopotamian Haruspicy

Roman Augury

Chinese Oracle Bones

Oracle of Delphi

Aztec Rituals

Egyptian Priests

Tarot

The Diviner's Guide

Turkish Tasseography

Maya Spacetime

Yoruba Ifa

Casting Lots

Greek Astronomy

Astrology

Comets of Doom

cross-cultural conversations



THE RISE OF THEORY

Ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece & Rome

Islamic Science

The Path to Newton

Indian Mathematics

European Renaissance

The Royal Society

Lost without Longitude (Navigation)

Help, I'm Lost!

Tools of the Navigator



MODERN SIMULATION

Health

- ▶ Epidemiology
- ▶ Personal Genomics
- ▶ Population Genetics

Wealth

- ▶ Climate & Wealth
- ▶ Behavioral Economics

The Future of the Future

- ▶ AI, Derek's Day
- ▶ Philosophy
- ▶ Uncertainty

Earth

- ▶ Climate & Energy
- ▶ Climate Policy
- ▶ Tent Tarot
- ▶ Earthquakes

Space

- ▶ Futures of our Universe
- ▶ SETI

Coming Soon

Interactive Resource

▶ video(s)

edX on edX as mini-course, otherwise find material via predictionx.org



LEARNERS

Use LabXchange to enhance your personal learning experience. Explore the library and engage with a supportive learning community.

EDUCATORS

Use LabXchange to grow as an educator. Help others discover science with our flexible content creation tools. Create classes for groups of learners, and guide their progress.



So many thanks!

Newton's Principia

(the real one from 1687)



HarvardX (especially Drew Lichtenstein, Jais Brohinsky, Colin Fredericks, Annie Valva, Mirac Suzgun, Bharat Anand, and Rob Lue)

GenEd TFs (Michael Foley, Sana Sharma, Harshil Kamdar, Kevin Hong, Tanveer Karim)

Freshman Seminars (Ofrit Liviatan)

Harvard Libraries and Museums

LabXchange (Gaurav Vazirani, Rob Lue)

The Faculty (see predictionx.org/about)

The Radcliffe Institute (especially Becky Wassarman & Immaculata De Vivo)

The Academic Technology Group (especially Bill Barthelmy)

The Corporation

So many others, including Katie Peek, Howard Cutler, Curtis Wong, and F. Ortiz.

Prediction Prophecy

Alyssa A. Goodman

Robert Wheeler Willson Professor of Applied Astronomy • co-Director for Science, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study
@AlyssaAGoodman

Next few slides show some “Answers” to
a few questions submitted in advance of the talk
(not shown live)

“This spring, faculty members had essentially 10 days to pivot from their normal pedagogy to online teaching, and as a result, they were pressed to master new technology and to adapt their classes very very quickly,” he said. “If we are online in the fall, it will be with courses — at least a majority of courses — that have been designed to be taught online.”

<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2020/5/24/harvard-coronavirus-bacow-fall-planning/>

COVID Recovery Dashboard

Forecasts from Good Judgment's Professional Superforecasters.
Probability values are updated daily at 7:00AM US Eastern time.

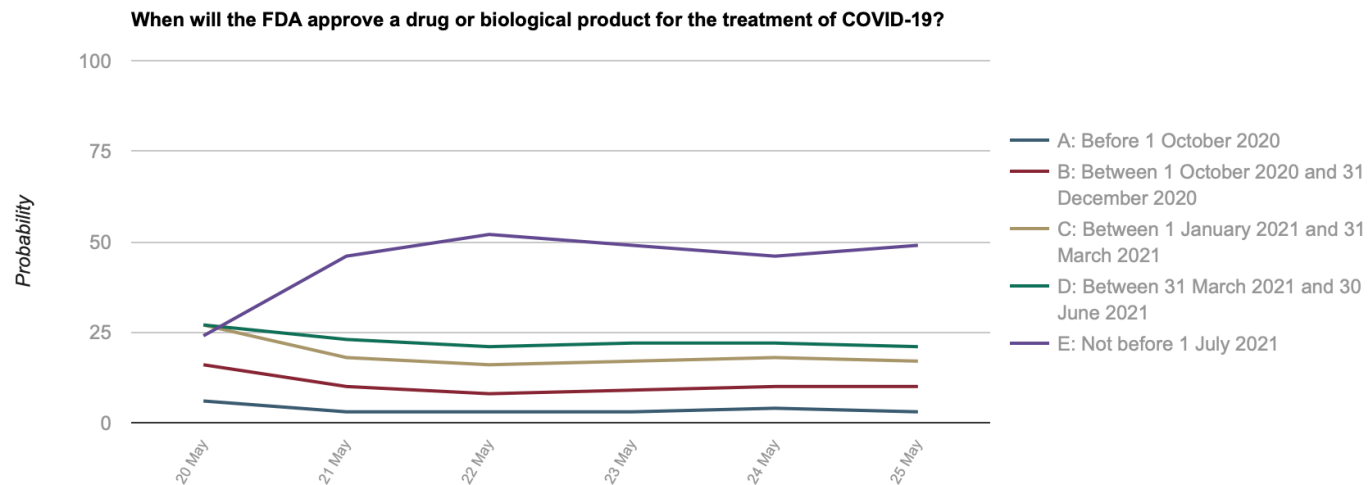
When will the FDA approve a drug or biological product for the treatment of COVID-19?

Today's Forecast	1-week Change
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Today's Forecast:

A Before 1 October 2020	3%
B Between 1 October 2020 and 31 December 2020	10%
C Between 1 January 2021 and 31 March 2021	17%
D Between 31 March 2021 and 30 June 2021	21%
E Not before 1 July 2021	49%

Forecast History:



Last updated May 20, 2020 (Pacific Time).

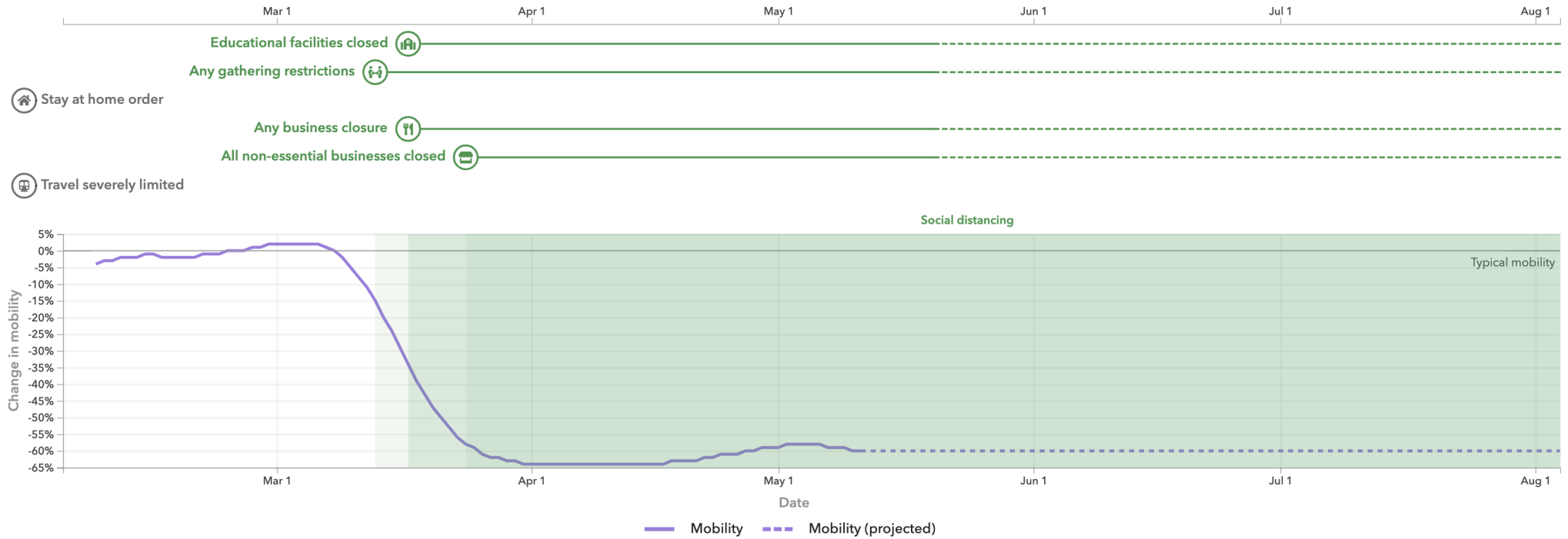
[FAQ](#) | [Update Notes](#) | [Article](#)



Massachusetts

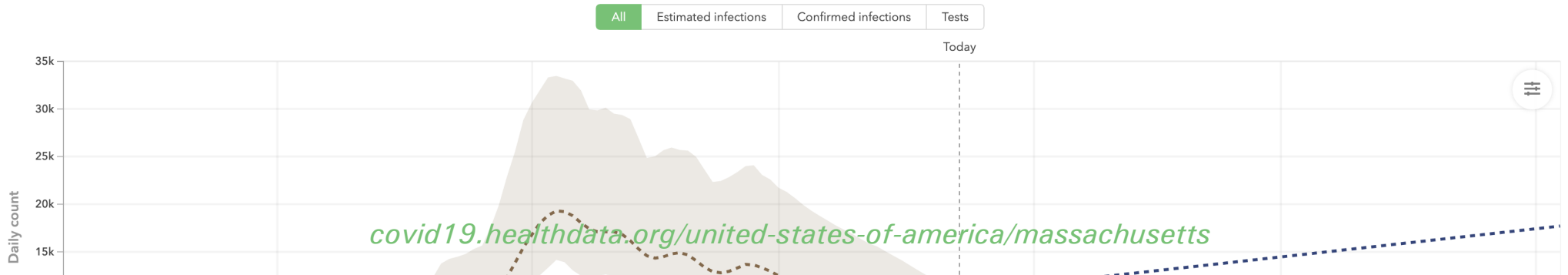
Trend Compare Map

Social Distancing

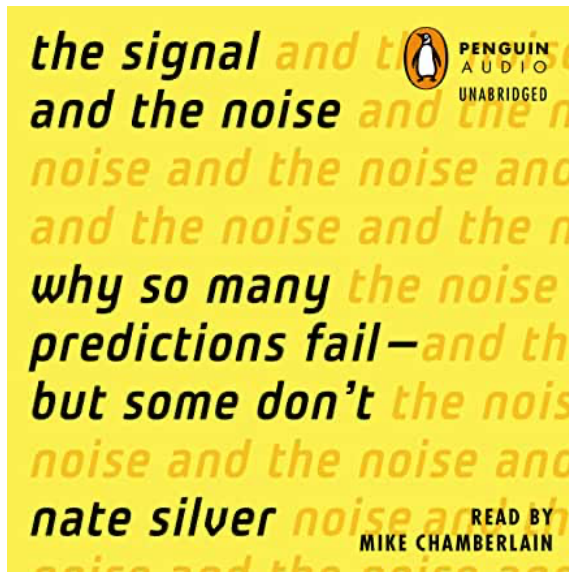


Trend Compare Map

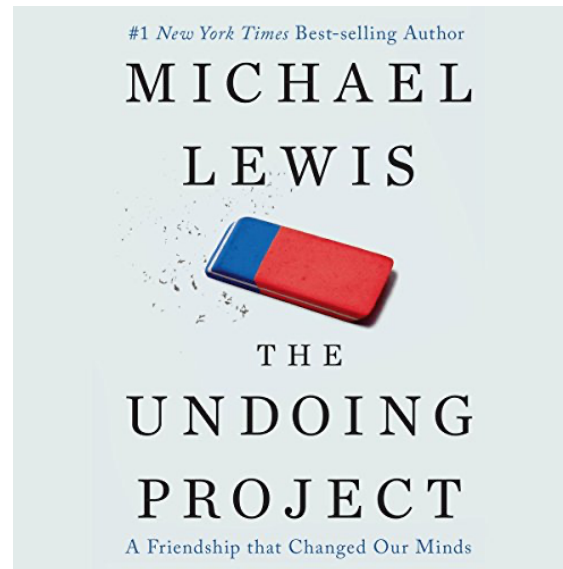
Daily infections and testing



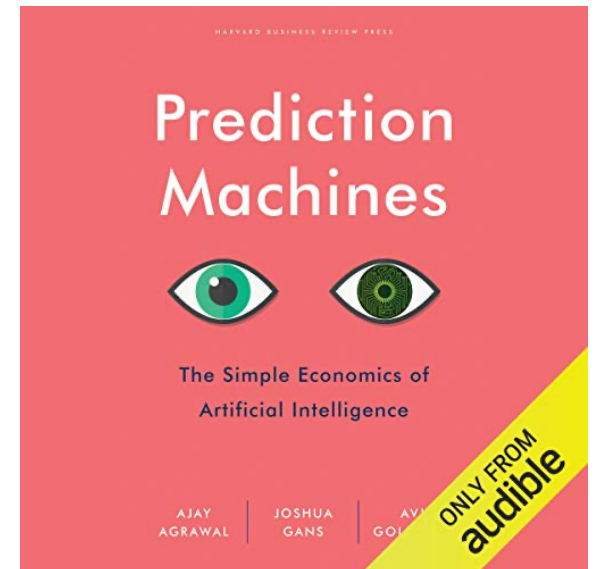
Highly recommended books on



(your textbook)



Behavioral Economics



AI & Economics